

Dallas Board to Ask Stair-Step Integration

School Plan Calls For 1961 Action

By MARTIN HAAG
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Federal court will be asked Monday to approve a grade-a-year integration plan abolishing segregation of Dallas public schools beginning September, 1961, and carrying liberal student transfer provisions, The Dallas News learned Thursday night.

The Dallas Board of Education met in a conference with Atty. Henry W. Strasburger late Thursday to discuss final details of the proposal.

Although the meeting was closed to the press, it is known that the plan—marked "tentative integration plan"—was laid before the board members.

The board will hold a special meeting at 5 p.m. Friday to approve the plan. The plan is scheduled to be filed with U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson on Monday, as ordered by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Covered in the secret opinion was this plan:

1. Abolition of segregation in the first grade of Dallas elementary schools beginning Sept. 1, 1961. Each September thereafter, the next succeeding grade will be desegregated until all 12 grades have been integrated.
2. School zoning or districting based upon location of school buildings and the latest pupil census without reference to race, established for the first grade and other grades as they are desegregated.

"The Dallas Morning News"

April 29, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

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First grade students entering the first grade in September, 1961, will be permitted to attend the school designated for the area in which the first subject is registered that may be necessary in particular instances.

4. Applications for transfer of first grade students from the school of their zone to another school will be given consideration and will be granted when made in writing by parents or guardians when good cause is shown and when transfer is practicable.

5. Valid conditions supporting applications for transfer include:

a) when a white student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only.

b) when a colored student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only.

c) when a student would otherwise be required to attend a school where the majority of students in that school or in his grade were of a different race.

6. Numerous clinics, workshops, seminars and joint study groups to orient teachers for instructing children of other races will be held before September, 1961, and each succeeding year. These clinics would prepare teachers for new, unfamiliar assignments.

7. Beginning in September, 1960, biracial convocations, teacher meetings, seminars and study groups will be organized to prepare Negro and white teachers to "accept each other on a professional level to the end that the working for a common goal in education for the children of Dallas will be harmoniously projected."

The plan made reference to needed orientation among parents and school groups before and during implementation of desegregation.

The School Board stated that desegregation of Dallas schools "will be a revolution in social mores and traditions of the community and that habits of life of generations will be uprooted, but it is (the School Board's) dedicated purpose to bring this process into being with the least possible friction, misunderstanding and displacement of education opportunities."

Because of the board transfer rule, it is possible only a small number of first graders will actually attend mixed classes.

Stair-Step Integration OK'd by School Board

Voter Approval Called Necessity

By MARTIN HAAG

Grade-a-year desegregation plans for Dallas public schools were unanimously approved Friday by the Board of Education—but the board's decision was still enveloped in efforts to meet conflicting state and federal demands.

While presenting a plan to meet federal court orders, the board also held that such a plan would not be put into effect until a referendum approving desegregation is held.

The board said in Friday's historic special session it would put its "stair-step" plan into effect beginning September, 1961, only if Dallas voters approve integration before that date. If that deadline is not met, integration would start in the September following such voter approval.

Under state law, a school district can not desegregate without voter approval without losing state funds, accreditation and facing the possibility of punishment of school officials.

School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger said following the meeting, however, that the provision referring to the state law could be thrown out by the federal court.

"The court could let the plan stand and knock out the provision," Strasburger said. "It could accept all the plan, part of the plan or none of the plan."

The plan will be filed before U.S. Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson either Saturday or Monday. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered that a plan be filed by May 1.

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Editor

Dallas, Texas

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ENCLOSURE

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The referendum provision apparently is strategy to support the board's decision to circulate petitions several weeks ago calling for such an election.

Before an election can be held, the petitions must carry some 42,000 signatures of qualified voters in the school district.

With only about 25,000 names gathered so far, the School Board Friday also unanimously approved approaching principals, teachers and parents agreeable to circulation of the petitions.

Civic organizations, service groups and women's clubs will also be asked for help, the board decided.

The School Board said it needed at least another year to put the integration plan into operation with the "least possible friction, misunderstanding, and displacement of educational opportunities."

The plan calls for desegregation to begin with the first grade, then desegregate the following grade each year until the entire school system is integrated.

"It is highly important that these first desegregated classes be successful organizations," the board said.

It said to help accomplish this, it will begin a program of orientation in September, 1960, among the children and parents who will be attending desegregated classes.

The board believes that with its community education program outlined as part of the resolution approving desegregation it will be able to bring out a "revolution" in the school district without serious incidents.

The plan also calls for school zoning for the administration of each grade as it is desegregated, and allows for pupils to transfer from one school to another under certain conditions. These would include when a white student would be required to attend an otherwise all colored school, or vice versa, or when a student would be required to attend a school where his race is a minority.

Dallas Negro Atty. C. B. Bunkley Jr. declined comment on the Dallas Independent School District's integration plan but indicated opposition to the plan's grade-a-year provisions.

"I have no comment to make at this time," Bunkley said. "We will present our case at the public hearing."

A public hearing on the plan must be held in federal district court within 30 days after it is filed.

Bunkley previously attacked the grade-a-year plan as too slow, saying the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wants desegregation of all grades completed within four or six years, not 12.

Revise School Plan, Judge Tells Dallas

By AL HESTER
and RIP MANNING
Staff Writers

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson Wednesday gave the Dallas School Board 20 days in which to rewrite its "stair-step" integration plan.

in a hearing at which attor-

neys for the School Board and NAACP first made brief arguments. Judge Davidson suggested that instead of the "stair-step" or "Nashville" method, the board might consider desegregating one Negro school and one white school and letting parents who want to, send their children there.

Judge Davidson talked for more than an hour on the subject of the races. Asked by a reporter to explain the effect of his statement, he said:

"The effect of my remarks were that the School Board will be given 20 days to reform their plan and submit it to the court, or tell the judge they cannot come up with a better plan."

He criticized the stair-step plan advocated by the board as a plan which would amalgamate the races and cause intermarriage. He urged Negro plaintiffs not to be impatient.

SUGGESTS TRIAL

He suggested to the board one plan might be to designate a pilot school for trial integration.

"Let those integration advocates of both races have their children transferred there. If that school succeeded, then the entire town could integrate by consent rather than force," Judge Davidson said.

As another possible plan, he suggested that certain school districts within the city could be integrated first. He severely criticized the District of Columbia's integration.

"Confusion must follow here in the transition just as in Washington," he said.

The judge said 142,000 white people have moved from Washington since integration.

"Stay in a good humor and do the best you can. Consider the welfare and predilections of your people and ask the help of man's Creator. This court is adjourned," he said.

STUNNED SILENCE

As he adjourned, there was a stunned silence in the court. One Negro on the front row even forgot to stand up with the adjournment was made.

After the adjournment announcement, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said: "I don't know what the ruling is." He then picked up his brief case and said: "Let me out of here." He hurried from the room.

Several members of the audi-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

May 25, 1960
Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10374-
ENCLOSURE

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Integration— Plan Readied

Courtroom Battle Seen For District's Method

The Dallas School District will take its integration problems back into federal court Wednesday as it presents its integration plan to Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson.

A bitter courtroom battle is predicted as school and Negro attorneys argue over the plan. The Dallas School Board's method calls for integration beginning in the first grade in 1961, provided Dallas residents approve integration in a referendum first.

Negro lawyers have already filed a statement of strong objections to the proposed plan, saying it is a scheme to delay school integration in Dallas for a century.

Judge Davidson will decide whether the plan meets the federal court order requirements of integration in Dallas. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered the district to present the plan and for Judge Davidson to hold Wednesday's hearing.

The Dallas integration case is becoming more important throughout the nation, since it is one of the oldest court cases in which integration has not yet occurred. The Dallas case went into court in September, 1955, when Negro parents brought suit after their children were refused admittance into white schools. The U.S. Supreme Court made its integration ruling in 1954 and in May, 1955.

The school district still must also solve the problem of a state law which conflicts with the federal court order to integrate with all deliberate speed. Under Texas law the district cannot integrate without losing about \$2,700,000 in state funds, its accreditation and having its officials fined.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

May 22, 1960

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-105-1-
ENCLOSURE

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Eventually the Texas segregation law ~~must be~~ declared invalid by some court if the district is not to be penalized when it integrates. The only way a district can integrate without penalty under the state law is ~~if the residents petition for a~~ referendum and then vote for integration.

In an attempt to carry out provisions of the state law, the Dallas School Board has circulated many petitions, but as of Friday 30,941 petition signatures have accumulated.

The district needs 42,000 signatures of qualified voters before the petition can meet the requirements of the law which calls for a petition by 20 per cent of the qualified voters in the district.

Judge Davidson indicated in an integration hearing last summer that the district should seek to hold the integration referendum.

2604

FBI

Date: 5/26/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/6/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," a daily Dallas newspaper dated 5/22/60, and an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," 5/25/60, both concerning the integration suit of the Dallas Public Schools.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a transcript of an interview with Federal Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON on his 5/25/60 ruling on Dallas school integration, by EDDIE BARKER, News Editor of Dallas TV station, KRLD-TV, which was furnished on 5/26/60 to SA [REDACTED]

It should be further noted that the Dallas School Board has now prepared a plan to have one Negro school and one white school for integration purposes only, as set forth by Judge DAVIDSON. Newspaper clippings on this will be furnished to the Bureau as soon as possible.

LYNUM REC-54

44-10894-68

EX 109

1960

3 - Bureau (encl-3)
1 - Dallas

ENCLOSURE

(4)

Approved:

62 JUN 6 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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Per

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TRANSCRIPT--INTERVIEW WITH FEDERAL JUDGE T. FIELD DAVIDSON
ON HIS MAY 25, 1960 RULING ON DALLAS SCHOOL INTEGRATION

BANKER " Judge Davidson, would you tell us just what was the order of the court this morning in the school integration case?

DAVIDSON " the court rejected the plan of the Dallas School Board. The court also rejected the counter proposals of the plaintiff. the colored attorneys presented. the court rejected the Dallas school proposal and ordered the board to formulate an alternate plan within the next 20 days. And if the attorneys can get together, he will hear it at an earlier period. His ruling against the dallas plan was because it called for a total integration which would lead in the opinion and in the light of history and unquestionable sources to an amalgamation of the races. A great historian, dr. nevins, for many years a professor of history at Columbia University, says you cant run two currents thru the same channel without them becoming one, and when the school^s have been totallly integrated, there will necessarily follow, according to the philosphy of the old sage, analgamation of the races which is undesirable. In no clime and in no nation have the races ever amalgamated that it has not been to the disadvantage of both. Take Cuba, take Puerto Rico and then take the sothern negroes. He has been brought up separatex without amalgamati n an he stands head and shoulders above the negro in these i tegrated countries. compare i ntegrated cuba with new zealand. compare puerto ricans that have ^{COUNTRY} ~~imm~~grated to this ~~to the~~ negroes to the negroes that have been raised here. when the presidents guard was shot, when the halls of congress were shot up, they were not from negroes that were raised ~~here~~ in the south. they were from the inte grated people of puerto rico.

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ENCLOSURE
MORE

My idea of not approving the colored folks' plan is based largely upon the experience that integration has undergone in the district of columbia. When that was put into effect some four or five years ago, many schools showed almost equal in number...

(of ~~whites and blacks~~ white and black. now those same schools, like the Benson school has only six whites and some 3 or 4 hundred negroes. the roosevelt high school that had hundreds of colored people and hundreds of white has dwindled down now to where it has only 12 whites and the Davis school has descended from about 700 whites down to 12. And they take 58 schools and group them together and among them you'll find 36,000 negro students and only about 500 whites. As the colored people have moved in, the whites have transferred out until the whites have been moved into one corner of the district and they have immigrated to Maryland and to virginia. A total of over 142,000 people between the ages of 18 and 45 have moved out of the district of columbia within the past 5 or 6 years, and that doesn't include the children of these families nor does it include the old ones.

It is safe to say that the movement has reached at least 200,000 people. At one time, the schools...a few years ago...were almost 50/50. Now they are ⁱⁿ (2) this. The colored schools reached 70% and the schools in grade one reach 85% colored as against 15% white. This transfer...this evolution of the numbers and a change, a constant changeover must of necessity have a demoralizing

MORE

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DAVIDSON TRANSCRIPT
33333

effect upon the childrens' school progress. And we think that a better plan would be instead of integrating them by force to integrate them by the will of the governed, which was the ^{TIME} ~~lifelong~~ slogan of my friend Woodrow Wilson.

We believe that a better plan would be to integrate some of the schools and if the white children transferred out of those schools as they've done in the district of Columbia in a number of schools, then go among the white families here who favor integration and ask them if they won't volunteer to supply the deficiency of white children in order that the negro child may have the benefit of the association and the effect of integration as designed so that when he sits beside of his...the little colored child sits by the side of the white child, he won't feel embarrassed in doing so.

He won't feel that the white child is drawing ~~away~~ off from him and it'll give integration a chance that it has not yet a full had."

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F B I

Date: 5/27/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/26/60.

Enclosed to Bureau are two newspaper articles which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," 5/26/60 concerning captioned matter.

On 5/27/60 U. S. District Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON voluntarily advised SA [REDACTED] that he is considering sending a copy of his decision of 5/25/60 on this matter to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER in Washington, D. C.

3 - Bureau (encs-2)
1 - Dallas

(4)

ENCLOSURE

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MAY 30 1960

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Special Agent in Charge

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Revision Ordered On Integration Plan

By JAMES LEHRER

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ordered the Dallas School Board Wednesday to revise its proposed stair-step integration plan and "suggested" two alternate plans of his own for the Board's consideration.

The unusual decision was rendered in confusion at the end of a 3-hour hearing, more than 1½ hours of which were devoted to a speech by Judge Davidson.

Neither attorneys for the School Board nor the objecting Negro plaintiffs appeared to understand the judge's unexpected decision.

Judge Davidson had been ordered to hold the Wednesday hearing by the U.S. Court of Appeals to hear the pros and cons of the Board's plan.

Not until after he had finished his talk and adjourned the hearing did the judge render his decision.

Before entering his chambers, he explained that he would draft an order giving the board 20 days to file a new plan, based on his "suggestions" and the objections of the Negro attorneys.

His plan:

1. Integrate one white school and one Negro school as "pilots". Allow parents who wish to do so

School Board proposes "salt and pepper" plan for integration, Sec. 1, Page 1.

to send their children to these schools, watch the situation closely and let integration progress gradually from there.

2. Designate certain sections of the city where there is "less opposition" to desegregation and integrate just the schools in these areas. Then, again, work progressively.

The Board's original plan called

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Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor

Dallas, Texas

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44-139A

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for integration of the first grades in September, 1961, and other grades each year thereafter in succession. But it first must be approved by the voters in a referendum election.

Attorneys for the Negro minor plaintiffs filed a written objection to this plan, their main dispute being with the proposed election.

"The School Board is powerless to call the election," Attorney W. J. Durham reiterated in the courtroom Tuesday. "It's no plan at all."

Henry Strasburger, attorney for the School Board, countered that the election is a requirement of the state law. The Board, he said, must comply or lose \$2,750,000 in state aid.

"In that case, both the white and the Negro children would suffer," he said. "The schools can just not afford to lose that money."

The attorneys for both sides wound up their cases within the first 20 minutes. Strasburger and Durham both rested their cases after a few remarks—the Board on its plan, the Negroes on their written objections.

The hearing ended abruptly after Judge Davidson's address.

Thurgood Marshall of New York City, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, displayed the most obvious look of surprise.

"I don't know what he (the judge) said," he declared, grabbing his briefcase. "Just let me out of here."

The judge repeatedly called for Negroes to be patient, citing the Washington, D.C., integration plan as a bad example of what impatience can cause.

"Whites have moved from Washington out into Virginia and Maryland as a result of the school integration," he said. "At the time it was begun, there were 31,000 more whites than Negroes living in the District of Columbia . . . now there are 17,000 less."

Over-all, he said, 142,000 whites have moved out of the District.

Integration Offered On 'Consent' Basis

Mixed or Segregated Schools Left to Choice of Individuals

A new, "salt and pepper" integration plan was announced by the Dallas School Board in a surprise move Wednesday night, short hours after Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson had ordered the Board to offer a new plan within 30 days.

School Board President Franklin E. Spafford called it "in-

schools will be provided integrated schools beginning September, 1961. Those not wishing to attend integrated schools may attend segregated schools. This involves all grade levels.

The new plan provides for a survey of parents and pupils to determine which want and which do not want integration. A "sufficient number" of schools will be provided for both.

Judge Davidson asks for new
school integration plan,
Sec. 4, Page 1.

keeping with the court's oral opinion." It will be filed with Judge Davidson this week, he said.

Basically, the plan says pupils and parents who wish integrated

"We had considered salt and pepper ideas before," explained Spafford, "so it wasn't difficult to put the plan down on paper."

Board Member R. L. Dillard Jr. emphasized that the plan depends on the favorable vote of an election demanded by Texas law before school systems can integrate. This is also part of the earlier "stair-step" plan presented by the Board, and criticized by Negroes.

But the new plan further states that "should any court of competent jurisdiction" find the Texas law unconstitutional, the election would not be necessary for the plan to go into being.

This provision later was approved for inclusion in the stair-step plan.

"The court (Judge Davidson) was talking of this type of plan," said Dillard in discussing the "salt and pepper" proposal. "The judge emphasized integration by the 'consent' of those being integrated. This encompasses all the judge said.

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Editor
Dallas, Texas
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44-15874-151

The new plan further details methods of putting the program into operation, but these—teacher orientation, the first biracial teachers' meetings, parent and student seminars on integrated schools—are exactly the same as stated in the first Dallas integration plan.

Spafford explained that the only difference in the two plans is the actual way the schools are integrated—individual choice or one grade at a time.

The new plan adds:

"Reassignment of the 152 schools and attendance districts served by each of them to accommodate separating and grouping into white, Negro and mixed schools, and to utilize efficiently and fully the space available . . . will require careful study, meticulous planning . . ."

FBI

Date: 6/8/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

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Via AIR-TELAIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas Air-Tel, 5/27/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are a newspaper article from Dallas Morning News dated 6/4/60; article from the Dallas Times Herald dated 6/4/60; article from Dallas Morning News dated 6/5/60; article from the Dallas Times Herald dated 6/5/60, and an article from the Dallas Times Herald dated 6/6/60, all pertaining to the Dallas School integration suit.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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REC-38

EX-107

18 JUN 10 1960

50 JUN 17 1960

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____

Election Due On Mixing

By MARTIN HAAG

The Dallas School District obtained enough petition signatures Friday to hold an integration election.

Official count when offices closed Friday afternoon, was \$4,506, well above the 42,000 needed to call the election.

Nearly 27,000 names were tabulated during the day as large stacks of mail poured into the school administration building. School principals turned in still more bundles of petitions during the afternoon. These remained to be counted.

School administrators had asked personnel to solicit signatures at a principals' meeting last week.

The date on which Dallas voters will make known their feelings on public school integration has not been set. Supt. W. T. White said the school board probably would file the petition and set an election date at its meeting next Wednesday.

State law requires that the vote be called within 90 days after the petition is filed.

Under state law a school district would be penalized if it should integrate without a favorable referendum. The election is a major contingency in the school board's desegregation plan, and was strongly urged by Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson.

Judge Davidson will hold a hearing Saturday on the district's voluntary integration plan in which a sufficient number of schools would be integrated for those advocating mixed classes and the rest would be kept segregated.

Regardless of the election outcome, however, the school district must face federal court litigation and the referendum could prove little more than a "popularity contest."

The state law would penalize the Dallas School District in state aid, loss of accreditation,

and possible fines for officials if it integrated without voter OK.

Constitutionality of the statute has been challenged, but state and federal courts have refused to make a declaratory judgment on the law.

"The Dallas Morning News"

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

June 4, 1960

44-10814-
ENCLOSURE

Judge Hears 'Salt-Pepper' Desegregation Arguments

Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson heard arguments Saturday over the Dallas school board's latest plan to desegregate Dallas public schools.

The plan, to be argued by attorneys for the school board and for Negroes seeking school integration, is called the board's Plan No. 2, or more popularly, "the salt-and-pepper plan."

Strongly suggested by Judge Davidson himself in a hearing May 25, the plan calls for a few designated schools to be integrated beginning in September, 1961, only for the pupils and parents who want them.

Those not wishing to attend integrated schools may attend segregated schools, school officials point out, adding that the plan involves all grades.

Basic to the plan—as to the board's first plan of stair-step desegregation throughout the system—is a favorable vote by the electorate. State law forbids school desegregation without such a favorable vote.

The election is also the Negroes' basic objection to the plan. Negro attorneys say the plan is "unconstitutional and void."

"If the plan is approved," said Negro attorney W. J. Durham, "racial discrimination will be sanctioned by law."

In the May 25 hearing, Judge Davidson suggested that the board might consider desegregating "one Negro and one white school and letting parents

who want to send their children there."

He said the stair-step plan of starting a year-by-year desegregation step-up starting with the first grade would lead to "amalgamation of the races and cause intermarriages." He urged Negro plaintiffs to be patient.

"Stay in good humor and do the best you can," he said. "Consider the welfare and predilections of your people and ask the help of man's Creator."

R. L. Dillard Jr., a member of the school board, pointed out that the plan presented Saturday could now be voted on since enough signatures have now been obtained to petition for a desegregation election.

Dillard's remark caused Attorney Durham to declare:

"This plan is no plan at all because it's dependent on an election. And if the election fails, then schools will never be desegregated."

"The Dallas Times Herald"

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

44-759
Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

June 4, 1960

44-10894 - 7-

ENCLOSURE

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Integrate by 1961, City Schools Told

Election Provision Ordered Scrapped

By MARTIN HAAG

Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ordered the Dallas School Board Saturday to scrap the election provision of its "salt-and-pepper" integration plan.

Thus, specific schools will be integrated in all grades, beginning September, 1961, regardless of the outcome of a forthcoming election by district voters.

"It is the order of this court that the school board adopt without delay a plan of consent, without tying it to a referendum," Judge Davidson said.

Judge Davidson, who suggested an election in earlier hearings, urged the board to go ahead with the referendum. "It is necessary," he said, "to remove doubts as to the district's right to that state money."

Under state law the school district could lose about \$3,000,000 in state funds, lose accreditation and face fines for school officials if it integrated without voter approval.

Judge Davidson said that even if Dallas voters turn down integration in an election, he doubts the state can invoke the law on the district's "plan of consent." He said that "salt and pepper" integration is not complete integration and he thinks the state law covers only total desegregation.

If Dallas voters approved integration the threat of state penalties would be removed and, Judge Davidson said, "the court would order immediate wholesale integration."

The school board could make direct appeal to the United States Supreme Court should state officials attempt to penalize the district for integrating without a favorable referendum, the judge said.

"If a court, the Supreme Court, can set aside the laws of a state (for having segregated schools), that court can also set aside the provisions of the statute requiring an election," he advised.

"You are faced primarily with a question of procedure," Judge Davidson told Supt. W. T. White and school attorney Henry W. Strasburger.

"The Dallas Morning News"

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

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44-759

He said "it would be well to amend the plan to say nothing about an election, to adopt the balance of the plan and go ahead and let the integration matter take its course."

Opposing counsel were undecided on whether another hearing would be required.

Negro attorney W. J. Durham said, "I just can't comment sensibly on the decision until I've read the judge's written opinion."

He hinted further objections to an amended plan.

Durham opened his attack on the plan's "item 1," which made all other provisions contingent on the state-decreed election. Then he opened a gambit of trying to show that under certain conditions in the board's voluntary integration plan no integration would exist.

Under questioning by Durham, Dr. White admitted that under circumstances outlined by the Negro lawyer the plan would not result in integration.

44-10294-

277



INTEGRATION PROBLEMS

Henry W. Strasburger, Dallas School Board attorney, left, and Supt. W. T. White review the district's integration plan following Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's order. (Story, Sec. 3, Page 1.)

Desegregation Set Regardless

By RIP MANNING, Staff Writer

Dallas school officials, ordered Saturday to desegregate some public schools, said a desegregation election will be held as planned.

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ordered the school board to put its "salt-and-pepper" integration plan into effect by September, 1961, regardless of the outcome of the election, which the board had already planned to comply with state law.

But the judge suggested the board go ahead and hold the election, not so much to avoid losing more than \$3 million in state funds for integrating without the vote, as to probe community sentiment.

Immediately after the hour-and-a-half hearing, Henry Strasburger, attorney for the school board, said the election will proceed.

"I believe the statutes make it obligatory to hold an election if there are enough signatures on the petitions," Mr. Strasburger said.

Earlier, school officials announced 65,000 signatures had been received. Only 42,000 were required to order the referendum.

IN THE MIDDLE

Dallas has been caught between federal court orders to desegregate with "all deliberate speed" and the Texas segregation law which says that a district which desegregates without a favorable vote of the people of that district loses its state aid. In Dallas' case, this would mean a loss of more than \$3,250,000.

Dr. W. T. White, Dallas school superintendent, said the school board will receive the petitions for the desegregation election at its meeting Wednesday and make its official decision at that time.

Said attorney Strasburger:

"We have ordered a transcript of the court's order and it will have to be submitted to the board for study."

Negro attorneys W. J. Durham and C. B. Bunkley refused to comment on the ruling, saying it was improper for attorneys to comment on cases in litigation.

STATE LAW DISCOUNTED

In his oral order to the school board, Judge Davidson made it clear he sees little danger of the district's being deprived of state school funds even if the election brings an unfavorable vote.

"A United States Supreme Court which would overturn the Constitution of the State of Texas would have little hesitation in overthrowing a state law," the federal judge said.

He suggested that if state officials do try to withhold state school funds from the district, school officials should appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

2 PLANS CONTRASTED

Judge Davidson's suggestion to proceed with the election was part of his explanation of why he prefers the so-called "salt-and-pepper" plan of voluntary integration over that of the stair-step plan originally presented by the board.

The salt-and-pepper plan, wherein a few schools are desegregated to accommodate pupils wanting desegregation, leaves it "as a matter of consent, instead of forced integration," he said.

The salt and pepper plan, as presented in Dallas, calls for specific schools to be integrated in September, 1961, with parents who want their children to attend such schools free to send them there on a voluntary basis. Liberal transfer policies would mean that no forced integration would occur.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

10-94-

Under the state-step plan originally prepared by Dallas, integration would have begun in all schools with the first grade, with a grade a year to be integrated thereafter.

VIEWS ON ELECTION

Effect of Judge Davidson's Saturday ruling was to approve the school board's second plan of integration, except that part which left integration dependent on a favorable election.

"The board should not imperil its plan by attaching the election provision," he said.

"A year ago, I urged you to have an election. If the city wants to integrate, this court would order wholesale integration.

"That which the people want will be most readily accepted. If the people decide they don't want integration, it might determine how rapidly and by what means it is to be done.

"If it is done in haste, you might look back and find that you might have done a better job. Few cities have had more forbearance and kinder attitudes among the races than Dallas.

"We should do nothing to augment or fan contrary sentiment."

The judge thanked counsel for both sides "for not discussing the case with me except over this bench. They left me with my own row to hoe."

Then, explaining what he wants to the school board to do, he continued:

"You cannot refuse to enroll a colored child if he asks to be enrolled in a white school. On the other hand, no pupil has a right to attend just any school he might choose.

"Likewise, you can't refuse to enroll a white pupil in a black school. You cannot force children of either race to be integrated. He must first ask to be enrolled.

"If the parents want to move to another district or transfer their children, you must not enjoin them from doing so.

"You may assign a child to a school that is best under all considerations. If a child is in a school which would make it unpleasant for him, it is your duty to allocate him to a school where he will be friendly received. The same goes for children of both races.

"If a white student makes himself obnoxious in integration he may be put into another school, just as you should do in the case of a Negro pupil.

"The right of assignment and placement rests with the board. Any student may be assigned to another school, not necessarily the one nearest him."

28

Integration ~~is~~ Vote Likely This Summer

School Official Expects Ballot Here in Sixty Days

The school desegregation election for the Dallas Independent School District will be held within about 60 days, Supt. W. T. White announced Monday.

Dr. White said the school board will meet at 8 p.m. Wednesday and will officially receive the 65,000 petitions asking the election.

Official reception of the petition, Dr. White said, marks the beginning of the 60-day period during which, under state law, the election must be held.

Outcome of the election apparently will no longer have any bearing on the beginning of school desegregation in Dallas.

The board was ordered Saturday by Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson to begin its so-called salt-and-pepper desegregation in September, 1961, without waiting for the state-decreed desegregation election.

JUDGE'S PLAN

Judge Davidson suggested, however, that the school board proceed with the election as planned—primarily, he said, as a barometer of community sentiment. (The school district stands to lose roughly three million dollars in state aid if voters refuse integration.)

Dr. White said the school board may or may not set a specific date for the election at the Wednesday night meeting.

"The board will probably enter a document stating that the required number of signatures have been received on the election petition."

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

June 6, 1961

44-10894 -

ENCLOSURE

(1)

"That marks the beginning of the 60-day period in which the election must be held. The board must also, by law, give at least 10 days' notice of the election."

BOND SALE

Dr. White also announced Monday that the board meeting is expected to authorize the sale of 15 million dollars in school bonds with a sale date "probably toward the last of June."

"I expect the sale date may be Monday, June 30, because the state board meets July 4. The idea is to have the bids come in as close to the meeting of the state board as possible."

"State law gives the state board the option of purchasing any municipal or school bonds as the bid price of any bond house."

"But the state board would probably find it inconvenient to buy 15 million dollars worth, so, in keeping with past practice, they'll probably give a waiver in favor of the bidding firms."

Dr. White said the school board is also expected to authorize the construction of more temporary classrooms to handle vastly increasing enrollment for the 1960-61 school year.

25

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 6/29/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7C

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/8/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of two articles appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", dated 6/12/60, and one copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 6/12/60, concerning captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM) (encls-3)
1 - Dallas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

1cc of the Civ Rights Section

b7C

EX 1

REC-41

44-10894-71

62 JUL 19 1960

283

SCHOOL HEAD HITS DEMAND BY NAACP

Dallas School Board President Franklin Spafford said Saturday that an NAACP demand for complete integration of Dallas schools this fall would be an invitation to "chaos."

The demand, a motion to be filed with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Monday in New Orleans by NAACP Atty. W. J. Durham, is that U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's "salt and pepper" plan for Dallas be overturned and that integration be ordered in September.

"The matter of switching over from a segregated to a desegregated system means considerable reassignment of pupils," Mr. Spafford said, "All schools are full—you simply cannot do that on short notice."

"There would be an upheaval—a shifting—and that is a phase our adversaries choose to ignore."

He said there was no way of knowing how many Negro students would want to attend their present school or another school.

Mr. Spafford added that the "salt and pepper" plan of giving an option to parents on segregated or integrated schools can be effected but that he still felt the "stair-step", or Nashville method was the more practical.

Mr. Spafford said that under the second plan advanced by Judge Davidson, there would be a survey to determine where children of both races would elect to attend school.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
June 12, 1960
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

144-10894-11
ENCLOSURE

NAACP Sets Appeal On Davidson Ruling

By SUE CONNALLY
NAACP attorneys will ask for
tal desegregation of Dallas
schools by September and plead
r reversal of U.S. Dist. Judge T.
bitfield Davidson's latest ruling.
ty. W. J. Durham told The Dal-
s News Friday.

Durham said he will file notice
appeal either Saturday or Mon-
y morning with the Fifth U.S.
rcuit Court of Appeals in New
leans to reverse Davidson and
der all Dallas schools to be in-
grated when school next opens.
io that the NAACP's latest
ve will get quick attention, the
orney noted that he "antici-
ted" filing an "advance for
aring" motion which would

move up the appeal on the court
calendar.

"There's no way of knowing
what the court's going to do," said
Durham of the appeal, "but we
hope it will render the kind of
judgment that should have been
rendered long before." This, he
indicated, meant complete inte-
gration.

Durham, who has led the
NAACP's Dallas bid for integra-
tion throughout its years-long
court battle, also chided Davidson
for not declaring the Texas stat-
utes governing integration uncon-
stitutional—an issue which, Dur-
ham indicated, the judge himself
raised.

"The court stated that Articles

2900A and 2901A were unconstitu-
tional. In my examination of the
pleadings, I do not find where the
issue was raised by either party
(Negro or school officials).

"That portion of the judgment
is merely a finding or statement
of the court . . . not in any part
is it decreed—that is, the court
did not decree or render a judg-
ment that the statutes were un-
constitutional."

The complicated section to
which Durham referred was based
on the Texas laws that school
systems cannot be integrated
without first getting voter ap-
proval. Without such approval the
systems would lose millions of
dollars in state funds, accredita-
tion and their officials could be
ined.

In his June 4 decision, Davidson
said that such an election "should
not be made a condition of a plan
of desegregation" in Dallas since
he statute "in light" of an earlier
decision "is unconstitutional."

Durham commented in the in-
terview that the election provision
was not brought up by his side,
since "that's the school board's
problem and not the children's."

He termed Davidson's ruling a
"partial victory," pointing out that
the judge had shelved the Dallas
board's "stair-step" plan of in-
tegration as well as throwing out
the election provision of the "salt
and pepper" plan.

(At that time, Davidson decreed
that by September, 1961, Dallas
schools should integrate on the
salt and pepper plan—meaning
that specified, not all, of the
schools would desegregate.)

Durham blasted the plan, say-
ing that "there can be no integra-
tion within segregation."

"The Dallas Morning News"
June 12, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10874-71
ENCLOSURE

29

Spafford Raps NAACP Motion For Dallas School Integration

By SUE CONNALLY

Chaos would result if an appeals court granted an NAACP motion for complete integration of Dallas schools in September, the Dallas school Board president declared Saturday.

"It would be chaotic," commented Franklin Spafford, "to have desegregation as such—under no plan and with no time to put a plan in operation."

"I can't imagine the circuit court would want to visit any such circumstances on the (Dallas school) district."

He spoke of the motion to be filed Monday by Atty. W. J. Durham asking the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans to order all Dallas schools integrated in September and to reverse U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whit-

field Davidson's June 4th ruling. Spafford, asserting "We would need a full year, undoubtedly, to prepare for desegregation," said that "it is now up to the circuit court to decide."

At the same time, he pointed out that Judge Davidson has already ruled that Dallas integrate under the "salt and pepper" plan by September, 1961.

This would mean that only specified schools would integrate. Which ones would be determined by a canvass of parents and students, both white and Negro, asking if they would attend integrated schools, Spafford said.

That plan, he added, was suggested by the judge himself.

"We filed the Nashville (popularly called 'stair-step') plan as our first preference. That plan,

of course, has been approved by the circuit court and has been successfully operated in Nashville—and would be here, likewise, if time were given to properly prepare its organization. But the judge suggested the No. 2 plan, or "salt and pepper."

Both of these will be brought up when the court hears the new NAACP motion, the official said.

Spafford, noting that "the court down there is not equipped to judge (which plan would be best) on a local basis," said also that "We would be happy to operate under the judge's plan. We can live under that."

Earlier, Durham struck out at the salt and pepper plan, saying that it "is segregation itself sanctioned by court and by law."

"The Dallas Morning News"
June 12, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

144-10894-71
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 7/7/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 6/29/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are article dated 6/28/60 appearing in the Dallas Times Herald; article dated 6/29/60 appearing in the Dallas Morning News, and an editorial appearing in the Dallas Morning News 7/2/60, all pertaining to the integration of the Dallas Public Schools.

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2 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (44-739)
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ENCLOSURE

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EX-105

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62 JUL 20 1960

Schools May Call August Referendum On Desegregation

BY AL HESTER
Staff Writer

PLANS FOR NEW SCHOOL

A referendum on school desegregation is expected to be called for Aug. 6 by the Dallas Board of Education.

The agenda for the meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday in the Dallas School Administration Bldg., 5100 Ross, indicates the board will call the election for the August 6th. Many Texas school district plans to integrate must first secure voter approval in a referendum unless it wants to forfeit a portion of its state aid and its accreditation. The Dallas board is holding the election in a move to meet state law requirements and to follow suggestions by U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson that the referendum be held.

Without a favorable vote on integration, the district could lose some three million dollars in state funds unless the state law is voided by the federal courts.

Thursday's board meeting also will have other important items for consideration. These include the sale of 15 million dollars of school bonds and the assignment of principals for the coming year.

Contracts will also probably be awarded for construction of additions to Casa View, Edwin J. Kiest and Reinhardt elementary schools.

Preliminary plans and specifications for the Edward Titcher Elementary School and the Herschel Forester Athletic Plant will also be studied. The Titcher School will be near St. Augustine and Bruton, and the Forester Athletic Plant will be on Military parkway near Buckner.

Completed working drawings and specifications for the Harry C. Withers Elementary School in far North Dallas also are to be studied.

The integration election is being called as a result of a petition campaign in which more than 70,000 school district voters asked that the referendum be held.

The school district is currently under a federal court order to integrate with all deliberate speed. It has submitted a plan calling for voluntary integration beginning in September, 1961. Under the plan, parents and students would have a choice between integrated and segregated schools.

Negro attorneys are currently opposing Judge Davidson's approval of the "salt-and-pepper" voluntary integration plan.

They will ask the New Orleans U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Ap-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
June 28, 1960
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

44-10894-7

peals to change the Davidson ruling to allow for integration beginning this fall.

COULD BAR PENALTY

In the event of a favorable vote for school integration, the district would not be penalized under the Texas segregation law. It could go ahead with plans for integration without losing state aid or accreditation. But if voters turn down integration, the district still faces its dilemma of conflicting state and federal rulings.

Both federal and state courts so far have refused to give the district an advisory judgment on whether it should follow state law or the Supreme Court edict. The courts say school officials haven't shown they have a controversy which could be settled by court action.

Some school officials believe that the district will be in a better position to show it will be damaged by the state law if it has held the referendum and voters disapprove of integration. Then it can tell the courts that loss of state funds is a certainty.

State Education Commissioner J. W. Edgar has said several times he will apply the law to Dallas schools if the district integrates in violation of state law.

Aug. 6 Vote Indicated For Integration Issue

By SUE CONNALLY

Dallas citizens will be asked whether they want their public schools integrated if Dallas school officials approve plans for an Aug. 6 referendum.

The election plan will be up for approval by the Dallas Board of Education when it meets Thursday night.

(The Board will have another significant matter to decide: Sale of \$15,000,000 in bonds to finance more school construction.)

School Supt. W. T. White said Tuesday that 70,000 names have been signed to the petitions necessary to call the election. That represents some 28,000 signatures more than the estimated 42,000

needed to make the referendum legal under state law.

The State Legislature, in the fall of 1956, enacted laws providing that any Texas school district which integrated without voter approval would lose a considerable amount of state funds and accreditation and subject its officials to possible fines.

The laws say that names of 20 per cent of the qualified voters in any district must be attached to petitions calling the election. This was later found to be a burden on the larger districts, such as Dallas, which would have to gather thousands of signatures.

That was proved when Dallas school officials last April 5 authorized such petitions to be circulated. Twenty-four days later, April 29, the School Board asked White to call in his personnel for help in getting enough names.

On May 29, a month later, Dallas teachers with the possibility of salary cuts hanging over their heads, started making door-to-door efforts to get the required signatures.

"The Dallas Morning News"

June 29, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

ENCLOSURE

44-10744-7

The pay cut was based on the fact that Dallas would lose some \$3,000,000 in state funds if the system had to integrate. In such a case the district would have to cut back much of its operation.

The latest ruling in the complex of legalities that have built up in the case since 1953, came June 4 when U. S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson urged the Board to go ahead with the election.

"It is necessary," he said, "to remove doubts as to the district's right to that state money."

The district is under a federal order to integrate on a "salt-and-pepper" basis by September, 1961. At the same time, it faces penalties imposed by state laws which forbid integration before an election and voter approval.

White said that every precinct will be opened for the voting in the election.

The Board will meet at 8 p.m. Thursday in the School Administration Building, 3700 Ross Avenue.

School Integration Election

THE DALLAS School Board has now set Aug. 6 as the date for a referendum vote on integration. There should be a full turnout of voters to give an unequivocal answer, so far as local citizens and taxpayers are concerned. It is important to know what you think.

The announcement of the date by school board head, Franklin E. Spafford, has brought one reaction that simply does not think the problem through, a partisan anti-integration demand that the board resign, presumably for having called the election. This board or any other board is under court mandate to integrate. This board or any other board is under state mandate to ascertain whether the voters are willing to do that or not. This election is an unavoidable step in a clearly defined legal process, regardless of either majority or minority thought on whether it should or should not exist.

The News believes the election is



SPAFFORD

a must but has no intention of advising voters how they should cast their ballots. The sole purpose is to learn how a majority feel about the proposal. It is a public opinion poll, in other words, but one with all the weight of law behind its finding.

The election is a must because state law requires it. Otherwise, the Dallas Independent School District stands to lose heavily if it complies with federal order to integrate without prior approval by those who own the local school system.

State aid of \$3,000,000 a year is not the only thing at stake. Even more serious would be the loss of academic accreditation by the state and heavy fines levied on school officials if the referendum vote were skipped.

Behind the whole question, of course, is the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that schools be integrated. The Dallas school system is now under direct order of Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson to integrate on a "salt and pepper" basis by September, 1961. He has urged the school board to hold the election under the state law.

The Dallas Morning News"
July 2, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-737)

b7c

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SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 5 1960	
FBI - DALLAS	

ENCLOSURE

44-10274 - 11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/11/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 7/7/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/9/60, concerning the Dallas integration situation. It should be further noted by the Bureau that on 8/6/60 the voters of the Dallas Independent School District, voted by a margin 4 to 1 not to permit integration of the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

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44-10894-73

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ENCLOSURE

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57 AUG 2 1960

20

School Integration Seen, But Method— Remains in Doubt

By NINA MCCAIN

Federal courts have told the Dallas school system that integration is just over the horizon, but school officials were slightly puzzled Monday about which route to take to reach the objective.

One school administration official said that if the "salt-and-pepper" integration plan is upheld in federal court the decision about how many and which schools to integrate will lie with Judge T. Whitfield Davidson who ordered the plan.

Judge Davidson retorted that the court left administration "in the hands of the school board" and the matter of picking schools to integrate will rest with it.

As of Monday, there were no plans and not too many ideas about where the school district would go from here.

School Board President Franklin Spafford reported that plans for a survey tied in with the stair-step plan went down the drain when Judge Davidson pulled the plug on that integration program.

Spafford said a whole new survey would be necessary before the salt-and-pepper plan goes into effect — assuming that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals rejects the NAACP petition now before it.

Still, if this latest program ultimately is approved in the courts, there are other touchy obstacles to be overcome, such as just which neighborhoods will be chosen for the pilot programs.

School officials assumed that it would be logical that the salt-and-pepper schools would be in the fringe areas—that is, where white and Negro populations now meet or overlap. School Supt. W. T. White reported that there are 20 to 30 such areas in the Dallas district.

If the Dallas school system seemed to be foundering like a rudderless ship, it at least had jettisoned one problem that was plaguing the State Board of Education in Austin.

In recent weeks, Judge Davidson counseled the Dallas district to forget about the possible loss of state funds if it integrated against the wishes of a majority of its electorate. That section of the state law is unconstitutional, the jurist opined.

And just last weekend, Board President Spafford, an attorney in private life, agreed in one respect—that it was a matter for the courts to decide.

However, in Austin Monday, W. C. Graves, Dallas member of the State Board of Education, disclosed that he will ask the board at its Sept. 8 meeting to get an opinion from Atty. Gen. Will Wilson on that very issue.

"If Wilson ruled the state laws unconstitutional that would keep us (the Board of Education) from having to withhold money from the school districts" that integrate with voter approval, he said.

However, the Attorney General's opinion is only a ruling and ultimately, the courts will have the last word.

"The Dallas Morning News"

August 9, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-10894-75

ENCLOSURE

244

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/17/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/11/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," 8/8/60, concerning the integration situation in Dallas area.

2 - Bureau (encl-1)

1 - Dallas

(3)

EX-117 PROC.

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44-10894 - 14

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ENCLOSURE
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18 AUG 1960

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ENCL. TO BUREAU: 1 newspaper article, "Dallas Times Herald," 8/8/60.

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DL 44-839

44-10894-74
ENCLOSURE

Schools Want Rule On Mixing Penalty

By AL NESTER
Staff Writer

The State Board of Education will ask Atty. Gen. Will Wilson in September to rule on the validity of a state segregation law penalizing districts which integrate without a favorable vote.

W. C. Graves, Dallas member of the board, said he will be free to ask the board to take the action now that the Dallas School District has completed its referendum under the state law. In a Saturday election, voters favored segregated schools, 4 to 1.

Under the state law Mr. Graves seeks to clarify, the district stands

to lose about three million dollars in state aid if it integrates without the favorable vote.

"I'll ask the board on Sept. 5 in Austin to get a ruling on this law from the attorney general," Mr. Graves said. "We were just waiting for the Dallas district to hold its vote."

If Mr. Wilson gives a ruling on the state law, it may settle a conflict between the law and federal integration orders in Dallas and Houston. Both school districts are under a court order to integrate—Houston this fall and Dallas in September 1961.

"Jack Binion, the Houston member, and I are interested in settling this matter," Mr. Graves said.

Houston schools are more im-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

August 8, 1960

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739A)

mediately affected since they stand to lose about five million dollars this fall when integration begins. Dallas would not lose any funds until it begins integration in 1961.

The districts also face loss of accreditation and fines under the state law, if it is not declared invalid.

Dallas school leaders will be involved in more litigation to settle the conflict in state and federal rulings if the attorney general doesn't rule on the law.

The Dallas integration order calls for limited integration on a voluntary basis in 1961. Negroes are appealing this integration order.

U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, who suggested the election as a barometer of public opinion, did not wish to comment directly Monday on Saturday's school election.

He had said in June at a hearing that if the vote went for integration he would give the system wholesale integration rather than the "salt-and-pepper" voluntary plan.

Judge Davidson, commenting generally, did say: "Anybody in an official position is bound to take into account the expressed will of the people. The majority doesn't rule in the condition of

judicial judgments and proceedings, but right and reason and fair play always play a part."

Saturday's integration referendum brought no surprises to school leaders, who predicted privately prior to the election that Dallasites would be heartily against integration. Some observers were surprised by the light turnout in Negro precincts, where only about 10 per cent of the poll tax holders took the trouble to cast their ballots.

Negro Atty. C. B. Bunkley Jr. said following the election that Negro voters saw little reason to vote on a subject which is being settled in the courts and which involves constitutional rights.

Integrationists could take little pleasure from the referendum. No white precinct voted for integration. The Preston Hollow-Walnut Hill area showed, probably the most votes for integration, but falling in this area still went against mixed schools by between a 2-to-1 and 3-to-1 margin.

Some areas of the city voted as high as 10-to-1 against integration. Such areas included precincts in South Oak Cliff and in Urbandale and Pleasant Grove.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/23/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter 8/17/60.

Enclosed to the Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 9/18/60, concerning integration in the public schools.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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51 OCT 6 1960

290

Teachers Hear White Tell Of Desegregation in 1961

In a history-making integrated meeting, 4,800 Dallas teachers and administrators heard School Supt. W. T. White tell them Saturday they can expect desegregation in the classroom next September.

The meeting marked the first time all of the big school district's teachers and administrators had met on a desegregated basis. The convocation was held in the Memorial Auditorium.

Dr. White urged the district's teaching staff to be calm and understanding when integration takes place. The superintendent refused to call the process integration but referred to it as desegregation.

WON'T BE EXPOSED

He said a large number of children enrolled in the district probably would not be exposed to desegregation—and that desegregation in Dallas will not include desegregating teachers' professional organizations.

Such organizations include the Schoolmen's Club, Classroom Teachers of Dallas, Dallas School Administrators Club, the Dallas School Executives Club,

the Dallas Teachers Alliance and Dallas Teachers Council.

"I am not concerned about the social implications of integration. Our desegregation will not change that. Our organizations are expected to maintain their integrity," Dr. White said.

(After the Saturday convocation, he explained he meant that teachers' organizations will remain segregated.)

Curriculum council meetings and departmental meetings will be desegregated, however, and will include discussions of problems surrounding desegregation, the superintendent said.

"In Sept., 1961, this school system will have desegregation," Dr. White said. He said he could not tell just which plan would be used, since the federal court still has to hear an appeal of the Dallas case.

"By far the large body of children and homes will not be affected by desegregation," he predicted, indicating he thinks the courts will approve some form of limited or gradual desegregation.

The large group of teachers and administrators listened attentively while Dr. White spoke.

Then they stood and applauded his speech.

TOUCHED ON SUBJECTS

Dr. White also touched on other subjects during his speech, although integration was the main topic.

He announced that:

1. The system's high academ-

ic aptitude grouping program will continue to give students of high ability or achievement a better education.

2. The addition of educational television to the system's educational tools will mean more teachers and more expenditures, but ETV will enrich the curriculum.

3. The curriculum offered in Dallas schools will not be watered down.

4. The district's teachers are "on parade" all the time and must realize their actions must be acceptable to the community.

"The Dallas Morning News"
September 18, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 20 1960	
FBI — DALLAS	

44-10794-

30

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/29/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter 9/23/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are a copy of an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 9/22/60; an article which appeared in the Dallas Times Herald 9/25/60, and an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 9/25/60, concerning integration in the Public Schools, Dallas, Texas.

2 - Bureau (Encl.3)

1 - Dallas (44-739)

(3)

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ENCLOSURE

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Appeal on Integration Plan Dated Nov. 15 in Fort Worth

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

Appeal of the federal court-ordered "salt and pepper" integration plan for Dallas schools will be heard in Fort Worth Nov. 15. The date was set Wednesday by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, which will be sitting in Fort Worth during November.

It chose to hear the case there—rather than New Orleans—in accord with its practice of hearing appeals as near the point of origin as possible.

Atty. W. J. Durham, who represents a group of Dallas Negroes seeking immediate and more sweeping integration, filed notice of appeal almost immediately after Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson approved the salt and pepper plan in June and ordered it to take effect in September, 1961.

But he has not yet filed his brief setting forth arguments why the proposed plan is unacceptable to Dallas Negroes.

Durham told The News Wednesday that the brief is in New York City being printed. And it hasn't been returned to him.

"I just wrote a letter today asking them (the printers) to return it as soon as possible," he said.

Speed is necessary inasmuch as the Negroes have only until the end of the week to get their brief into the hands of the appellate court.

It is possible Durham may ask one of the New York attorneys for the NAACP, which he also represents, to sign the brief and fire it directly to New Orleans in the interest of time.

The Dallas attorney said he felt the deadline "isn't too rigid" and wouldn't be strictly observed by the New Orleans court "unless the opposing attorneys demand its precise observance."

Durham declined to reveal the

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Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office
(44-789)

44-15714-1
ENCLOSURE

line of reasoning he has employed in ~~the brief~~ "until it is in the hands of the court."

It is known, however, that the Negroes oppose the salt and pepper plan, claiming it is unconstitutional.

"It is really no plan in that it permits one's constitutional rights to be dependent upon the will of another," he said.

The plan calls for voluntary integration in a handful of pre-selected "test" schools scattered throughout Dallas.

Atty. Henry W. Strasburger, who represents the Dallas school board, confirmed that he too was notified Wednesday of the Nov. 15 hearing.

The school board has 10 days after the Negroes' brief is filed to study it and post an answering brief.

"We will, of course, have to wait and see what Mr. Durham contends before we will know how to reply," Strasburger said

Dallas Negroes Ask School Plan Ruling

A limited and voluntary plan of racial desegregation doesn't meet the requirements of the U.S. Supreme Court's integration decree, Dallas Negro attorneys charged this week in a court appeal.

The Negro attorneys filed their appeal brief with the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans in an attempt to get the appeals court to reverse a decision by a Dallas federal judge on integration. Federal Dist. Judge T. Whit-

field Davidson approved a plan this summer which would set up a few integrated schools for those who want integration and which would leave the rest of the schools segregated.

This plan, which is called a salt-and-pepper plan, has already been held illegal, the Negro attorneys charge.

CROSS-APPEAL

The circuit court will hear their appeal on Nov. 15 when it sits in Fort Worth, Dallas

school attorneys will be there to defend the plan and to cross-appeal on another integration plan. The plan the Dallas school attorneys will also ask the court to consider is the so-called "stair-step" plan calling for integration beginning with the first grade and adding a grade a year. Judge Davidson disapproved such a plan this spring.

The salt-and-pepper plan authorizes maintenance of the existing segregated school system, the Negro attorneys charged.

In the brief, the Negroes ask integration beginning in the next school term (Sept., 1961) using a racially nondiscriminatory method.

Negro lawyers filing the brief with the circuit court were W. J. Durham and C. B. Bunkley Jr. of Dallas and Thurgood Marshall and Elwood H. Chisolm of New York City. Atty. Marshall is chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

NEGRO CASE

The Negroes claimed the salt-and-pepper plan violates the rights of Negro children under the 14th Amendment because it

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas
September 25, 1960
Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-15144-76
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permits racial discrimination in the public schools.

Henry Strassburger, attorney handling the integration case for the Dallas School District, will file an answer within 20 days in the circuit court.

The Negroes asked the circuit court to take "forthright and decisive" action to integrate Dallas schools.

The circuit court was asked to render a direct judgment instead of sending the case back to Judge Davidson with instructions on what his judgment should be. The Negro attorneys explained that the circuit court could do this because in certain cases a higher court can render judgment without remanding the case to the lower court where the lower court has "failed to apply equitable or legal principles to the facts."

Negroes Appeal Salt-Pepper Plan

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

Negroes are appealing the court-ordered "salt and pepper" desegregation plan for Dallas schools on the grounds that it violates Negro children's constitutional rights by permitting racial discrimination in public schools.

Their legal arguments were detailed in a 13-page appeals brief filed Thursday in the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, and made public Saturday.

The court will hear their appeal — as well as rebuttal and a cross-appeal by attorneys for the Dallas Independent School District — in Fort Worth Nov. 18.

Negro attorneys charged that U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson erred in approving the salt and pepper plan and in overruling Negro children's requests to be admitted to Dallas schools "on a racially nondiscriminatory

basis" earlier this month.

"The salt and pepper plan violates the rights of Negro children under the 14th Amendment in that it permits racial discrimination in public schools," the brief argues.

Further attacking the plan the Negroes pointed out that "it cannot be squared with commands of the Supreme Court" and has also been struck down by every court in which it has been proposed.

The brief cites the Nashville Case, similar to the Dallas salt and pepper plan, which was declared unconstitutional.

Negro attorneys also lashed out at the delays they have encountered in integrating Dallas schools.

"District courts were directed to require a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance and to take such action as necessary to bring about the end of racial segregation 'with all deliberate speed,'" they contended.

"But, after five years of litigation and four prior appeals no further basis for delay can be shown."

The brief alludes to testimony of School Supt. W. T. White and the Dallas School Board to the effect that "continued studies and meetings are needed to accclimate and reconcile the attitudes of teachers, parents, children and the community to desegregation.

"But such activities, as appealing as they may be, are not encompassed within the guide posts staked out by the Supreme Court," the brief observes. "And none . . . afford possible grounds for not requiring immediate desegregation."

In asking reversal of Judge Davidson's decision, the Negroes asked the appellate court to "render the judgment which justice requires" without further trial in the district court.

Filing the brief were Dallas attorneys W. J. Durham and C. B.

"The Dallas Morning News"

September 25, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-15711-76
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Bunkley Jr. and Traigood Marshall of New York City. Marshall is chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

School Board attorney Henry W. Strasburger has 20 days in which to file an answering brief with the appellate court.

He has also submitted a cross-appeal, arguing for the "stair step" plan of integration which was thrown out by Judge Davidson in favor of the salt and pepper approach.

It would begin desegregation with the first grade, adding a grade a year until all 12 were integrated.

The salt and pepper approach, on the other hand, would desegregate only on the voluntary agreement of parents. Those in accord with the plan would enter their children in several integrated "test schools" scattered throughout Dallas. All others would remain segregated.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 11/18/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *a* INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 10/21/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are a copy of an article appearing in the Dallas Times Herald dated 11/13/60, and an article appearing in the Dallas Morning News dated 11/16/60, concerning integration situation in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (44-10894)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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ENCLOSURE

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REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS

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Court Prefers Plan Of Stair-Step Mixing

By JAMES LEHRER
News Staff Writer

FORT WORTH, Texas—The U.S. Court of Appeals appeared ready to approve a stair-step integration plan for Dallas' schools after a 45-minute hearing here Tuesday morning.

This action would mean a decision reversal for U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson and rejection of his recommended salt-and-pepper and the sweeping, mass integration approaches.

The three—Judges Richard T. Rives, Elbert P. Tuttle and Warren L. Jones—will return to their New Orleans headquarters and are not expected to make an announcement for at least three months.

Judges' questions directed to attorneys Mark Martin and W. J. Durham, representing the Dallas School Board and the Negro plaintiffs, respectively, all concerned mechanics of carrying out the stair-step concept.

"Houston has already started and they're trying the same in New Orleans," commented Judge Rives, who is the chief judge. "It would seem that Dallas will be a year behind."

"What would be the objection to maybe integrating two grades at a time to begin with?" he asked Martin.

The attorney replied that in the best judgment of the board and School Supt. W. T. White anything further than a grade a year would be too fast.

Paradoxically, the School Board supported both the stair-step plan, which Judge Davidson had rejected, and the salt-and-pepper plan.

Attorney Durham said the Negroes objected to both plans — stair-step because it was too slow and would not provide adequate relief for students presently in school, and the salt-and-pepper because it still allowed for racial discrimination.

"Our position is that both plans are proper, workable, good and constitutional," explained Martin,

"but we think the first plan (stair-step) is the better of the two."

The stair-step plan calls for the first grade to be integrated in Sept. 1961, following each year thereafter with each succeeding grade until the entire system is integrated.

Judge Davidson's salt-and-pepper method, also to begin in 1961, would integrate only selected schools in Dallas, allowing voluntary attendance for children of both races. No student would be made to attend the school if he or his parents did not wish it.

"Then if there were not enough white parents who wanted their children to attend such schools, there would be no integrated schools . . . is that right?" asked Judge Tuttle, first of Martin, then of Durham.

Both agreed that would be the case, but Martin added, "We have had sufficient assurance from Supt. White that there are enough white parents in Dallas who do desire integrated schools to maintain such schools."

Durham, who opened the arguments by reviewing briefly the 5-year litigation history of the case, said the board's "fear of violence" if the schools are integrated too quickly was not substantiated by the facts.

"Integration signs have come down at sporting events in Dallas without violence; signs have come down on the street cars and buses and even in some downtown eating establishments — all without violence."

"Dallas is a law-abiding city. There will be no violence."

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
November 16, 1960
Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

DALLAS INTEGRATION HEARING SET

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

A federal appeals court will meet in Fort Worth Tuesday to decide what type of integration Dallas public schools will have in September, 1961.

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals will hear arguments

by school and Negro attorneys over integration at 10 a.m. Tuesday in Fort Worth's federal bldg. At stake will be whether Dallas schools are allowed to use a voluntary "salt-and-pepper plan" or a grade-a-year desegregation method.

The court will take a look at plans submitted by the Dallas School District calling for integration next year. One plan, approved by Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson last summer, would set up a few specific schools to be integrated. Only those youngsters who wanted to attend in-

tegrated classes would go to these schools. Others, desiring continued segregation, would attend schools of only one race.

CHARGE ILLEGALITY

Negro attorneys have appealed this plan as illegal and say it has been turned down in Nashville and Houston.

The second plan the circuit court will consider Tuesday in Fort Worth is the so-called "stair-step" plan. Judge Davidson disapproved the stair-step plan the school district put forward in May. It would call for integration beginning with the first grade in September, 1961 and adding a grade each year until integration would be complete.

In their appeal of Judge Davidson's ruling which approved the salt-and-pepper plan, the Negro attorneys made no objection to a gradual plan of integration. They did not propose any plan of their own, either, simply asking the court for "forthright and decisive action."

TO HEAR APPEAL

Tuesday, the judges on the circuit court will hear the ap-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

November 3, 1960

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10771-70
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peal by the Negro lawyers and then hear a defense of the salt-and-pepper plan by attorneys for the school district. The school district lawyers argue that the salt-and-pepper plan is acceptable under the U.S. Supreme Court integration directive. But they will also argue that school officials consider the stair-step method best for Dallas schools.

If the Fort Worth hearing goes true to other hearings the circuit court has held on the Dallas case, no immediate decision can be expected. Usually several weeks or months go by before the court reaches its decision.

School officials believe it is possible the court might propose some other method of integration, but the likelihood seems to be a ruling on the two methods before the court.

OTHER FORMS

Other possible forms integration might take could include immediate 12-grade integration, immediate integration starting with the first grade, integration at mid-term or integration of several grades at once.

The favorite plan of the Dal-

las School Board -- the stair-step plan -- would not force any child who is a member of the minority race in a school to be in an integrated class. Only a limited number of districts would be integrated because residential segregation exists in Dallas, and most schools are in either all-white neighborhoods or all-Negro areas. Some "border area" schools exist, however, and integration might be expected there.

Under the salt-and-pepper plan of desegregation, only a few schools would be specified as integrated. Parents who wanted their children to attend integrated schools could send them to the mixed schools, but there would be no forced integration.

INVOLVED IN 1955

The Dallas School District became involved in the integration court cases in September, 1955 when about 28 Negro youngsters and their parents made attempts at enrollment in several schools. They were refused admission and within a few days filed suit.

Since then litigation has been

constant. Dallas was ordered in 1958 to desegregate with all deliberate speed, but no deadline was set.

The circuit court, with its headquarters in New Orleans, has apparently become more critical of the lack of integra-

tion in Dallas schools. The court chided the district last winter in the case, saying that good faith without action is not enough.

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 44-HQ-10894

VOLUME NO.

2

3/2

UNITED STATES

INT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/6/60

[Handwritten signature]

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7c

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 11/8/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" dated 12/1/60, and an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 12/1/60, concerning integration in Dallas, Texas.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)
1 - Dallas

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Rehearing Pled On Schools Decision

Dallas Transfer Plan Knocked Out

By AL HENNER, Staff Writer

Dallas school officials said Thursday they plan to move quickly for a rehearing of a federal circuit court's drastic amendment to integration plans for Dallas.

The Dallas integration case, under litigation for five years, may also be headed back to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans voted Wednesday afternoon that Dallas public schools must begin integration of the first grade in September 1961—but without immediate transfer provisions the board demanded in the plan. The court also said integration might not take 15 years at a grade each year if such a delay appears unnecessary to the courts.

Transfer provisions threw out all the Dallas "mini-step" grade-by-grade integration plan were those which would have given transfer to (1) students of the minority race in an integrative school (2) white students who didn't want to attend previously all-Negro schools, and (3) Negro students

who didn't wish to attend a previously all-white school.

Circuit court judges also reversed Federal District Judge T. Warrford Davidson's "split-and-popper" voluntary integration plan and told him to put into effect the Dallas School Board's plan, without the transfer provisions.

"I wouldn't hesitate to predict we'll make a motion for a rehearing," School Board President Frankie K. Spafford said Thursday.

"Frankly I was surprised that the court made any change in our plan, since we had those transfer provisions word-for-word from the Nashville plan which was approved by federal courts."

"Nashville's plan (a mini-step plan) has been in operation and is successful and practical," Mr. Spafford said.

School attorneys probably will be instructed Wednesday night at the school board meeting to seek a rehearing in the case.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

November 1, 1960
Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-737

If the rehearing is denied by the New Orleans court, the next step would be a request for a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court granted the writ, then the Dallas integration case would be docketed and heard by the highest court in the nation.

If the Supreme Court denies the writ, the Dallas School District would not have any other avenue of appeal, observers said Thursday.

NO COMMENT

Negro attorneys withheld comment until they received the official court order in the case. They had argued against the "salt-and-pepper" plan and the "stair-step" plan, but had indicated a

modified gradual integration plan taking perhaps six years—might get their approval.

Dallas School Supt. W. T. White said he found it difficult to understand how the New Orleans court could make the ruling it did.

"The most vital part of the plan has been cut out in those transfer provisions," he said.

The circuit court of appeals said that transfer provisions recognizing race as grounds for transfers "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination."

"We do not mean to approve the stair-step plan insofar as it postpones full integration," the opinion signed by the three-judge appeals court said. The court left it to the district court to determine if "that much delay is necessary, or whether the speed is too deliberate."

Judges ruling in the case were Chief Judge Richard T. Rives and Judges Elbert Tuttle and Warren L. Jones. All are judges from Southern states.

RAFS DAVIDSON PLAN

The circuit court appeared critical of Judge Davidson's approval of the "salt-and-pepper" plan which would have set up only a few schools to serve students of both races who wished integration.

The New Orleans court said Judge Davidson's plan "evidences a total misconception of the nature of the constitutional rights asserted by the plaintiff."

"More complete integration may result if the transfer provisions are dropped," Dr. White said Thursday.

School officials seemed especially concerned at the lack of consistency in rulings of the federal courts on integration.

"I'm shocked at the deviation from procedure of the court in the past in approving the same plan," Dr. White said. "I don't understand it."

45

U.S. Court OK's Dallas Stair-Step Integration Plan

Transfer Of Pupils Ruled Out

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

A federal appellate court Wednesday put its stamp of approval on a 12-year "stair-step" integration plan for Dallas public schools.

At the same time, however, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans struck out a vital student transfer provision that brought expressions of shock and surprise from Dallas Independent School District officials.

The provision, embodied in the original stair-step plan drafted by school officials last spring, recognized three situations as "valid conditions supporting applications for transfer."

In essence the school board was empowered to transfer any student attending a school where a majority of the students were of a different race.

The appellate court said it deleted the provision because it "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination" by recognizing race as a ground for transfer.

It sounds like more complete integration may result," Supt. W. T. White told The Dallas News late Wednesday.

Both Dr. White and Franklin E. Spafford, president of the Dallas School Board, emphasized that the board's stair-step plan was "almost identical" to others approved by the courts and already put into effect in other Southern cities.

"The transfer of minority groups to majority group schools, upon application of parents is one of the basic tenets of stair-step plans previously approved by both district and appellate courts," said Dr. White.

"I'm shocked at this deviation from past procedures of the court in approving the same plan. The law is supposed to be consistent. I just don't understand it," he commented.

Spafford, an attorney, indicated surprise that the court should alter a stair-step plan that is nearly identical to the Nashville, Tenn., plan OK'd by the same Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

"We relied almost explicitly on the Nashville plan because it had been through litigation, had been approved and was operating successfully," he said.

Dallas attorney W. J. Durham, who represented Negro plaintiffs in the Nov. 15 hearing before the appeals court in Fort Worth, declined comment on the decision until I got a copy of their opinion.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

December 1, 1960

Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

44-10894-77

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He had argued against both the stair-step plan and the controversial "salt-and-pepper" integration approach.

The latter, approved last spring by Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson of Dallas after he had dismissed the school district's stair-step proposal, was reversed Wednesday by the appellate court.

"It (the salt-and-pepper plan) evidences a total misconception of the nature of the constitutional rights asserted by the plaintiff," said the 3-judge appeals court in turning it down.

Judge Davidson's plan would have provided various "test schools" scattered throughout the district, where parents who desire integration might send their children—all on a voluntary basis.

The stair-step plan, on the other hand, provides for the integration of the first grade in September, 1961, and for the desegregation of one more grade a year until all 12 grades have been integrated.

In approving the stair-step plan, the appellate court made it clear it "does not mean to approve the plan insofar as it postpones full integration."

"The district court retains jurisdiction of the action during the transition," it said.

It is up to the Dallas school board to determine precisely how much time is necessary to achieve total integration.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/9/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 12/1/60, concerning recent court action, Dallas integration suit. Also enclosed is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 12/2/60, setting forth the views of Dallas Police Chief JESSE E. CURRY, NA, concerning action contemplated by the Dallas Police Department in the event of integration in the City of Dallas.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)
1 - Dallas

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ENCLOSURE

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EXP. PROC.

Curry Says Dallas Police Ready for Any School Strife

By JAMES EWELL

The New Orleans school crisis brought strong assurances Thursday that Dallas police are prepared to handle any disorders which might arise from integration of public schools here next fall.

"We have no way of knowing what to expect—we can only hope for the best," said Police Chief Jesse E. Curry.

"As far as training, I feel we are adequately prepared."

Curry put the more than 1,800-men police force through special indoctrination courses on methods of handling civil strife last summer, and indicated refresher classes will be started prior to the opening of Dallas schools on a racially mixed basis in September.

Curry admitted that the present force, with many young men now in the ranks, has yet to be

tested under emergency conditions, like the New Orleans school upheaval. But present plans, he said, rely strongly on the experience and wisdom of the older police supervisors.

"We've had some minor incidents, like when a crowd tries to take a prisoner away from police, but nothing on the order of major disorders—at least not since the garment and auto workers strikes back before the war," Curry said.

Curry said the department is ready to "get tough" if it is necessary. "The men will know how best to handle the situation," he said, stressing the warning.

He said police know the names of potential troublemakers and radical organizations and "hot-spots" within the school district where strife could occur.

The fact that police have been

compiling files on likely leaders until now has been a guarded police secret.

To reports circulating through police headquarters that Curry had sent observers to New Orleans, the chief said he had not done so but had considered it.

"I don't know what could be gained by sending observers—the crowd behavior there (New Orleans) pretty well seems established to pattern.

"It might be interesting to note that we have been doing research into the types of crowd behavior," Curry added.

Curry had praise for New Orleans police in their handling of the crisis: "I think they've done very well. If trouble occurs here, I hope we can do as well. Houston integrated smoothly and I'm sincerely hopeful it can be done in Dallas."

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

September 2, 1960

Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

319

Action Due on Plea In Integration Ruling

Dallas Transfer Plan Knocked Out

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

Dallas school officials said Thursday they plan to move quickly for a rehearing of a federal circuit court's drastic amendment to integration plans for Dallas.

The Dallas integration case, under litigation for five years, may also be headed back to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of appeals in New Orleans ruled Wednesday afternoon that Dallas public schools must begin integration of the first grade in September 1963—but without immediate transfer provisions the board included in the plan. The court said integration might not take 12 years at a grade each year if such a delay appears unnecessary to the courts.

Transfer provisions shown out of the Dallas "orderly" grade-by-grade integration plan were ones which would have given transfers to (1) students of the minority race in an integrated school (2) white students who didn't want attend previously all-Negro

schools, and (3) Negro students who didn't wish to attend a previously all-white school.

Circuit court judges also reversed Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's "ball-and-pepper" voluntary integration plan and told him to put into effect the Dallas School Board's plan, without the transfer provisions.

"I wouldn't hesitate to predict we'll make a motion for a rehearing," School Board President Franklin E. Spafford said Thursday.

"Frankly, I was surprised that the court made any change in our plan, since we took those transfer provisions word-for-word from the Nashville plan which was approved by federal courts."

Nashville's plan is a stair-step plan but has been in operation and is successful and practical," Mr. Spafford said.

School attorneys probably will be instructed Wednesday night at the school board meeting to seek a rehearing in the case.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

If the rehearing is denied by the New Orleans court, the next step would be a request for a writ of certiorari ~~from the~~ U.S. Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court granted the writ, then the Dallas integration case would be docketed and heard by the highest court in the nation.

If the Supreme Court denies the writ, the Dallas School District would not have any other avenue of appeal, observers said Thursday.

NO COMMENT

Negro attorneys withheld comment until they received the official court order in the case. They had argued against the "salt and-pepper" plan and the "stair-step" plan, but had indicated a modified gradual integration plan taking perhaps six years might get their approval.

Dallas School Supt. W. T. White said he found it difficult to understand how the New Orleans court could make the ruling it did.

"The most vital part of the plan has been cut out in those transfer provisions," he said.

The circuit court of appeals said

that transfer provisions recognizing race as grounds for transfers "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination."

"We do not mean to approve the stair-step plan insofar as it postpones full integration," the opinion signed by the three-judge appeals court said. The court left it to the district court to determine if "that much delay is necessary, or whether the speed is too deliberate."

Judges ruling in the case were Chief Judge Richard T. Rives and Judges Elbert Tuttle and Warren L. Jones. All are judges from Southern states.

RAFS DAVIDSON PLAN

The circuit court appeared critical of Judge Davidson's approval of the "salt-and-pepper" plan which would have set up only a few schools to serve students of both races who wished integration.

The New Orleans court said Judge Davidson's plan "evidences a total misconception of the nature of the constitutional rights asserted by the plaintiff."

"More complete integration may result if the transfer provisions are dropped," Dr. White said Thursday.

School officials seemed especially concerned at the lack of consistency in rulings of the federal courts on integration.

"I'm shocked at the deviation from procedures of the court in the past in approving the same plan," Dr. White said. "I don't understand it."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/19/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: 0 INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Enclosed for the Bureau are a copy of an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 12/6/60, and an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 12/7/60, concerning integration of Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (44-10894) (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(3)

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

b7c

REC-16

44-10894-81

24
12 DEC 28 1960

63 DEC 30 1960

322

Board's Attorneys To Ask Rehearing

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

The Dallas School Board Wednesday instructed its attorneys to ask the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals for a rehearing of its decision last week in the Dallas integration case.

In a 10-minute special session, the board voted to ask the New Orleans court to "reconsider and change" that portion of its decision striking down the board's right to transfer pupils on a racial basis.

The motion will also seek permission to argue the case orally.

Although the board has until Dec. 21 to file its motion, Attorney Mark Martin told members he would act "as soon as possible" in getting his plea to the court.

Martin, representing the legal firm of Strassburger, Price, Kellum, Miller & Martin, expressed belief that the appeals court did not intend to eliminate entirely the school board's transfer rights.

"For example, it left intact that paragraph of the proposed stair-step integration plan permitting the board to transfer first grade students 'when good cause is shown and when it is practical, consistent with sound school administration,'" he noted.

Eliminated was the paragraph that recognized three situations as "valid conditions supporting applications for transfer."

In essence they empowered the board to transfer any student attending a school where a majority of pupils was of a different race.

The appellate court said it deleted the provision because it "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination" by recognizing race as a ground for transfer.

School attorneys are expected to argue for inclusion of the racial transfer privilege on the basis the proposal is identical to the so-called Nashville Plan previously OK'd by the U.S. Sixth Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

It has been pointed out, however, that neither the Nashville Plan nor other similar approaches now in effect in several Southern cities went before the Fifth Appeals Court. The Dallas plan provided its first opportunity to rule on the issue.

W. J. Durham, attorney for Negro plaintiffs in the Dallas integration issue, told The Dallas News Wednesday he must examine the school board's motion before his next move is determined.

He had told The News earlier, however, that he would probably file a cross-appeal "if attorneys for the school board appeal" the New Orleans court's decision.

"If they (the appeals court) overrule the school board's motion for rehearing and the board accepts the ruling and takes no further action, then we'll do nothing," Durham reiterated Wednesday.

"But, if the appeals court reverses its previous decision, or if the case moves to the U.S. Supreme Court, then we'd probably file a cross appeal."

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
December 8, 1960
Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-
ENCLOSURE

3

IN INTEGRATION CASE

Schools Study Placement Act

By AL NESTER
Staff Writer

If federal courts don't allow the transfer provisions in Dallas school integration plan, school leaders may make use of the Texas pupil placement act to give more flexibility in transfers.

Sources close to school leaders said this week that the school district is definitely interested in

the pupil placement act if an appeal of a New Orleans circuit court ruling is unsuccessful. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last week that three key transfer provisions in the Dallas "stair-step" integration plan must be deleted.

The Texas pupil placement act gives many reasons for transfers of students, but race is not one of them. The New Orleans court struck out the three transfer provisions in the Dallas plan, saying they might lead to racial discrimination.

The Dallas School Board was to meet at 5 p.m. Wednesday to authorize Atty. Henry Strasburger to ask for a rehearing of the New Orleans decision.

The provisions the court ordered taken out of the plan to integration beginning in the first grade in September, 1961, were:

- That no white child would

See SCHOOLS on Page 3

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

September 7, 1960
Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-5

37

be forced to attend a previously all Negro school.

• That no Negro child would be forced to attend a previously all white school.

• That members of a minority race in an integrated school would not be forced to attend the integrated school.

These three provisions were upheld in the Nashville integration case by the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in effect were approved by the U.S. Supreme Court when it refused to hear an appeal of the U.S. Supreme Court when it refused to hear an appeal of the Nashville case. School officials in Dallas were surprised when the New Orleans court threw out the transfer provisions in the Dallas plan.

LAW'S CONTENTS

The Texas pupil placement act was passed by the 55th legislature in 1957, but has not been used by any school district. The Dallas Independent School District has asked for a test of the constitutionality of the law, but federal and state courts have refused to consider the law until a district actually applies it.

Grounds for transferring students under the act include the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved, the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others, the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community, and the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil.

Other grounds for granting transfers include the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school or curriculum, the scholastic aptitude and intelligence of the student and the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a school.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in a case involving the Alabama Pupil Placement Law that the provisions of the law itself do not violate the U.S. Constitution. But the court also said that if racial discrimination can be proved under the act, then the application of the law might be unconstitutional.

"We aren't ruling on the pupil placement act," one source said Wednesday. "It would be a legal thing to use it to lose the appeal of the federal case now," he said.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b7c

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 1/23/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: 0 INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 1/16/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 1/12/61, and an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 1/12/61, both dealing with the integration situation in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (enclosure)
1 - Dallas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Orig. Unit

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b7c

REC-42 44-10894-82

JAN 26 1961

62 FEB 2 1961

326

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT USELESS, SCHOOLS TOLD

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

The Dallas School Board has been told by its attorney that it won't get any help from the U.S. Supreme Court in its integration problems.

Henry W. Strasburger made a five-minute appearance before the board at the regular session and recommended that the Dallas School District not carry the case to the Supreme Court. The board has been ordered by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to integrate its first grades beginning in September.

"What procedures are open to us?" School Board President Franklin E. Spafford asked Mr. Strasburger.

"Just one—to request a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court," the attorney replied, explaining that the district has had its request in the circuit court turned down.

"Do you have any recommendation?" the board president asked.

"Our recommendation is that you should not make a petition to the Supreme Court," Mr. Strasburger answered.

ASKS QUESTIONS

Board member R. L. Dillard Jr. asked the attorney if his recommendation was based on the belief the court offered little chance of relief in the integration suit.

"Yes, that is the only reason I make the recommendation," Mr. Strasburger answered.

"We'll take this under advisement and in due time take action," Mr. Spafford said.

Throughout the history of the five-year-old integration suit the school board has always followed recommendations of its

legal counsel. The board has about 90 days in which to file a writ for appeal to the Supreme Court.

If no request for a writ of certiorari is made, no more legal action stands in the way of integration in Dallas public schools.

TO BEGIN SEPT. 6

Gradual integration would begin Sept. 6 with the first grades in some schools and would proceed a grade each year until complete. The circuit court reserved the right to speed up the process later if integration comes about without difficulty.

Mr. Spafford said following the meeting he did not know just when the board would reach its final decision on integration, but that it would be within the 90-day period.

A. C. Scurlock, an attorney, was one of three speakers who were critical of integration. He said the U. S. Supreme Court justices were loyal and patriotic citizens, but that the court ruling could be used to benefit both races.

"Whether we like integration or not, we're going to have it," he said.

URGES REORGANIZATION

But he urged the board to reorganize its schools on the basis of excellence and achievement of the students.

"Apply the rule of capabilities and aptitudes. The problem will then solve itself," he said, adding that white children would not be held back by inferiorities of Negroes if his plan were followed.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

January 12, 1961

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

327

"The board has thought about this before," Mr. Spafford replied. "I don't think you'll be disappointed."

A segregationist leader, Lloyd Riddle, criticized the school board for following recommendations not to take the case to the Supreme Court.

"The board seems to want integration to work, and I don't," he said. "But it would be better for the Supreme Court to order complete integration rather than this gradual poison. Dallas wouldn't stand for complete integration."

Another speaker was Mrs. Addie Barlow Frazier, who harangued the board. She called board members "yellow cowards" for considering integration.

"You have trespassed the bounds of decency," the board president told her. He ordered her to sit down.

FBI

Date: 3/24/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 1/23/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the forthcoming integration of the Dallas public schools. *b2, b7C*

is [REDACTED] in the enclosed letterhead memorandum
[REDACTED] who furnished the information orally to SA [REDACTED]

LYNUM

- ③ - Bureau (44-10894) (Encl. 8) (RM)
- Dallas (44-739)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY *Handwritten*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. *5/18/62*
HOW FORW. *Handwritten*

REC-83

44-10894-83

MAR 27 1961 *b7C*

66 APR 10 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

320



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
March 24, 1961

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

b2, b7D

On March 23, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past and
who is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that sometime during the middle of April, 1961, exact date unrecalled, a Federal court order to integrate Dallas public schools in September, 1961, will become final. [REDACTED] explained there is a ninety day period after the court order during which the Dallas public schools could appeal the order of the District Court in Dallas. However, according to [REDACTED] it has been decided by the Dallas School Board and the Dallas city officials that there will be no further criticizing of integration and the Dallas city authorities are prepared to accept integration in September, 1961.

[REDACTED] further stated that the Dallas newspapers have agreed to say nothing about the Dallas integration suit until it becomes final and that all of the Negro leaders in Dallas are also maintaining strict silence on the matter and are attempting to prevent any further sit-in demonstrations so as not to jeopardize Dallas school integration. [REDACTED] emphasized that the Dallas city authorities are determined that there will be no violence in September, 1961, when Dallas school integration will begin.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

44-10594 -

330

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 4/13/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/24/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 4/7/61, relating to integration of Dallas schools, and an editorial appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 4/8/61, also pertaining to integration of Dallas public schools.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)
1 - Dallas
(3)

EX 100

REC-46

44-10894-84

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APR 13 3 20 PM '61

FBI
56 APR 25 1961

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331

Dallas Integration Limitations Hinted

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

Dallas residents face racial integration in the public schools, but that integration will probably be of a limited nature with the school board holding wide powers of transfer, a school official said Friday.

The deadline for the Dallas School Board to appeal its integration case to the U. S. Supreme Court passed Thursday night without the board taking any action, clearing the way for integration in compliance with federal court order, beginning Sept. 6 in the first grade.

Although school board members and administrators have not publicly revealed details of integration in Dallas, it is known that the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals indicated the Texas Pupil Placement Act may be used to give individual transfers — if the transfers aren't made solely for racial reasons.

TRANSFER PLAN

One school leader indicated a liberal transfer plan will be used, with students receiving individual consideration before they are integrated in the schools.

The Dallas School Board let the Thursday deadline go by without any comment, and in effect, the board followed the recommendation of their attorney, Henry Strasburger, not to seek a hearing in the U. S. Supreme Court. He indicated three months ago that the board could not expect to get more sympathy from that court than from the circuit court.

The Texas Pupil Placement Act was cited by the circuit court last December as giving ample authority for student transfers in the Dallas district when the circuit court struck out a provision in the integration plan put forward by Dallas officials.

The provision would have made possible (1) transfers of students of the minority race in an integrated school; (2) white students who didn't want to attend previously all-Negro schools; and (3) Negro students who didn't wish to attend a previously all-white school.

The circuit court indicated that the Texas Pupil Placement Act made these transfer provisions "superfluous."

Here are some of the reasons transfers might be given at the board's discretion under the pupil placement act:

Available room and teaching capacity in various schools, the effect of admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic program, the adequacy of a pupil's academic preparation for a particular school, scholastic ability and relative intelligence of the pupil, the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school, the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school, the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community and the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

April 7, 1961

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10794-84
ENCLOSURE

33

Integration for Dallas

IF IT IS LEFT to extremists on both sides of the integration issue, we can have mobs, fighting around the schools, disgraceful scenes inside and outside the school buildings and a bitter hubbub of hatred which would leave lasting scars on pretty nearly everything good in Dallas. It is time now to sit down quietly and face up to that possibility. If there is anything on which all of us ought to agree, it is that we want no trouble next fall in Dallas.

The responsible school authorities here are under orders to integrate the first-graders. That is what the courts say. The chances that the courts will say otherwise have all been explored. The Dallas Independent School District has at long length decided to accept the situation for what it is.

The citizenry must now face that situation as the school board faces it. Alternative No. 1 is to do as Little Rock has done and as New Orleans is doing. In the opinion of The News, there is neither merit nor satisfaction in that course. Alternative No. 2 is to begin now preparing in every way we honestly can to go ahead with this experiment under conditions which will give it a chance to succeed.

Some of us are not going to like it. But we cannot have mob rule in Dallas.

So far as the little people are concerned for next September, they will have no problem at all. They will not be conscious that there is a problem for anybody, unless their elders so misbehave as to become a problem themselves.

We may be sure that it is the concern of the school administration to take every step to make the change-over peaceful. That means that the teaching personnel immediately to be in charge of integrated classes will all be picked people. It means that troublemakers in any school can be transferred out before trouble becomes serious. It means that every effort will be made to satisfy patrons from both racial groups. And it means police preparation against intimidation of any sort against anybody.

In the meantime, let us discourage uproar and contention as much as we can. That will call for self-restraint on the part of black and white citizens alike. Let's lay our banners down. Let's try, in a spirit of live and let live, to get along together. Surely we can do that for the sake of the Dallas we all love.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

April 1, 1961
Richard West, Chief
Editorial Division
Submitted by Dallas
Office

47-16894-84

ENCLOSURE

333

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10334)

DATE: 5/9/61

col
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *C*
INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 4/13/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated 4/27/61, an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 4/27/61 and an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 4/30/61, all pertaining to the forthcoming integration of the Dallas Public Schools in September of 1961.

The Dallas Office will continue to forward copies of articles appearing in the Dallas newspapers to the Bureau and any other information obtained from established sources. No overt investigation of this matter will be conducted without specific instructions from the Bureau.

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1 - Dallas

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3 ENCLOSURE
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

MAY 11 5 10 PM '61

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REC-72 44-10334-85

MAY 10 1961

133

MAY 13 1961

1334

White Seeks Citizens' Aid In Integration

Superintendent Hopes For Program's Success

The superintendent of the giant Dallas Independent School District Saturday called on all Dallas citizens to work for the success of court-ordered desegregation this fall.

"We want it to succeed," Dr. W. T. White told the district's 1,000 teachers and administrators at their annual spring convocation in Dallas Memorial Auditorium.

"Desegregation is, after all, no more than another educational program," he continued, "and we are just as anxious for its success as we are for any program the district undertakes."

Dr. White emphasized that there will be no looking back.

"We shall waste no time in vain conjecture of 'why' and 'what-if,'" he said. "All of us are bound by a common determination to see that this change that will have its beginning next September shall not temper or hamper our enthusiasm for exerting our best efforts toward excellent education."

The superintendent made it clear that teachers and administrators compose the basic group that can guarantee success of desegregation.

But he hastened to add that other citizens of Dallas, "the laymen who have children and who pay taxes," have as large a responsibility as the school community.

"Dallas is a proud city," Dr. White said. "I can not imagine a community state of mind other than to contribute to and to guarantee fruition of this well thoughtout plan."

"The civic clubs, churches, parent organizations in Dallas, the individual citizen himself, all have a stake in the successful outcome and a responsibility for the results."

He lauded the Dallas School Board and the work it has done in the seven years spent preparing a desegregation plan.

"I expect and fully anticipate that each of us will follow the firm leadership of our board," he added.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

April 30, 1961
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10712-
ENCLOSURE

Pledging that race will not be a factor in the new set of transfer rules approved last week by the board, the superintendent said the regulations will apply "to all children and all families alike."

He predicted that only a relatively few first grade classes will be mixed under the court-approved "stair step" approach to desegregation. But he assured there would be no gerrymandering to insure that result.

Turning to the district's newly instituted units contrasting communism and democracy, Dr. White declared that the instruction has no desire to make "witch hunters" of students or to make them suspicious of their neighbors.

"But we do feel the time has come when high school students should have a better concept of the contrast between the two governments than they've had before."

"We don't want to indoctrinate. But we do want to achieve a lucid understanding of our valued American freedoms. And it's the responsibility of this group to see that such an appreciation comes about."

The superintendent would have other teachers outside the junior and senior grades where the units are being used do their part in aiding the instructional program.

33

Student Transfer Code OK'd; Impact on Integration Muffled

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

Broad student transfer rules, on which the Dallas Independent School District will rely this fall in meeting court-ordered desegregation, got unanimous approval—but no comment—from the Dallas School Board before a standing-room-only audience Wednesday night.

Sept. W. T. White declined comment later on the significance of the action.

He said, however, that he would elaborate on the rules at 9 a.m. Saturday when the district holds its annual spring convocation for faculty and administrators at Dallas Memorial Auditorium.

The code is the first formal instrument the district has drawn regarding the mechanics of transferring a student from one school to another. "It was prompted," Dr. White said, "in order to give a solid basis for determining transfer applications this fall."

Although basically the code consists of the unwritten rules the district has followed in moving its students in the past, it con-

tains much new detail.

Significantly, the new material is drawn from such sources as the Texas Pupil Placement Act, the Houston School District's plan

Other school board action,
Page 21.

for meeting desegregation and the very order from the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordering the district to begin mixing on a "stair step" plan Sept. 8.

Listed are 18 "factors" that the school administration may consider in granting or declining an application for transfer. All are taken from the Texas Pupil Placement Act—the instrument to which the New Orleans appeals court directed the district's attention while striking a provision that would have permitted transfer on grounds of race.

Among them are:

"The Dallas Morning News
Dallas, Texas
April 27, 1961
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Submitted by Dallas

44-10874-

ENCLOSURE

"The possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others."

"The possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community."

"Maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers."

"The effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school."

"The scholastic aptitude, relative intelligence and psychological qualification of the pupil seeking transfer."

From the Houston plan, the district adopted the rule that "if there are two or more children in the same family eligible to attend any of the grades taught in an elementary school, they shall attend the same school."

The new rules made it clear that "no student shall be granted or denied a transfer on the basis of race or color."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 5/29/61

[Handwritten signature]
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *[Handwritten 'Q']* INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/9/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", a daily Dallas newspaper, dated 5/25/61, which sets forth information concerning plans of the Dallas School Board for integration in Dallas in September, 1961. It should be noted that the previous articles dealt exclusively with integration in Houston, Texas, in September, 1960.

b7c

2 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas

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ENCLOSURE

REC-44

113.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

MAY 31 3 21 PM '61

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Serial 6-2-61*

239

SCHOOL LESSON-5

Similarity To Houston Plan Noted

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last in a series of articles concerning Houston school desegregation and lessons Dallas may learn from Houston's experience.

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

HOUSTON—A study of Houston's first year of school integration can give a good indication of what Dallasites can expect next September when Dallas public schools desegregate.

Plans for carrying out the decrees by the federal courts to integrate are nearly the same in both districts. Dallas school officials have visited Houston to see how Houston is working out desegregation. At least one provision of the Houston plan has been "borrowed" by Dallas.

Both districts were ordered to integrate using the gradual "stair-step" method beginning in the first grade and adding a grade each year.

The Houston and Dallas school districts are both making use of the wide powers of a Texas school board to make its own transfer policies within the district. These powers are constitutional as long as they are not used to bar children because of race.

THE TWO DISTRICTS have administrations which have said desegregation, just as any other school program, must be made to work.

A comparison of the desegregation set-ups in Houston and Dallas shows this:

Houston during its first year with desegregated classes has 12 Negro children going to school in previously all-white schools. Dallas, according to statements by School Supt. W. T. White, also will have a limited program of desegregation. Dr. White said last week he predicts only a small number of Dallas schools will be involved in desegregation in September.

It's likely that his predictions will be correct because of certain provisions in the pupil transfer policies of the Dallas and Houston districts.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

May 25, 1961
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

44-10894 - 81

340

DALLAS AND HOUSTON both have rules that no Negro youngster can enter a previously all-white school if he has older brothers and sisters attending an elementary school. While race is not a direct factor in this provision, the effect is to limit greatly the number of Negroes who can apply for admission. Most Negro first graders have older brothers and sisters.

In Houston, the "brother-sister" regulation has played a major role in limiting desegregation, according to Negroes seeking admission and to school officials themselves. In Houston the provision has not been tested in court. Whether the provision will be tested in Dallas will have to be seen.

Another prediction which can be made on the basis of Houston's experience as applied to Dallas is that many Negro parents will not attempt to enroll their children in desegregated classes. In Houston, many Negro families believe it is better for their children to have their own schools. A check with Dallas Negro teachers and principals indicates a great amount of pride in Negro schools. These school leaders believe most of their students will "stay with us."

ANOTHER FACTOR which probably has worked to discourage widespread desegregation is campaigning by Negro teachers to persuade students and parents desegregation isn't the best course.

Although nothing official is said, there are definite indications Negro teachers and principals fear the loss of their jobs if there is wholesale integration, either in Dallas or Houston. Teachers and principals occupy a high position in the Negro communities and their advice is often followed.

Mrs. Frank Poyer, president of the Houston School Board, has said flatly that some Negro teachers would lose employment if wholesale integration occurs there.

"They know this. We'd have to pick the best qualified teachers," she said.

UNAPOKED BY OFFICIALS, but definitely a reason Negro teachers and principals may fight wholesale integration, is that they know Southerners generally will not accept Negro teachers for mixed classes of whites and colored students.

Studies within the last few years in Oklahoma indicate some Negro teachers have lost jobs because school boards did not want Negro instructors for white students.

In Houston, the emphasis is to keep desegregation at a minimum. Statements by Dr. White in Dallas indicate Dallas will follow a similar pattern.

"Our program refers only to the educational system," he said recently.

"CALL OUR PROGRAM desegregation—not integration," Houston's superintendent, Dr. John W. McFarland, said. In Houston, youngsters are kept from making physical contact on the playgrounds. No integrated outside activities have been set up with the exception of PTA work.

The Houston and Dallas police departments have both indicated they will take strong action to prevent violence and mob action over integration.

In Houston, squad cars were ready for trouble. None came. In Dallas, police have received special training in mob control to meet possible problems in integration. Police hope a show of firmness will discourage any violence.

DALLAS SOON will embark on its program of desegregation, apparently to follow the pattern set by Houston and other forward Southern cities such as Nashville.

In the final accounting, it will be up to the citizens of Dallas whether desegregation is carried out peacefully—just as in other cities where the change in race relations has taken place.

School authorities can hope and plan, but it is up to the people whether a program of desegregation works.

341

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 6/15/61

Wif
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/29/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated 6/6/61, setting forth the Dallas School Board's plans for integration of the Dallas Public Schools on 9/6/61.

UACB, the Dallas Office will continue to furnish information pertaining to integration of public schools in Dallas, Texas, through this file, and will also include such information in the regular monthly summary on the racial situation in the Dallas Division.

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② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas

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Rules for Transfer Listed by Schools

The Dallas school administration spelled out rules Saturday to govern transfers of students—regulations which will apply to Negro youngsters hoping to enter desegregated schools.

Nowhere in the publication released Saturday is race or color mentioned but the transfer provisions apply to all students.

Pupils who want transfers to schools other than their home district school must apply to their home principal during a period beginning the afternoon of Aug. 14 and extending through the afternoon of Aug. 25. Principals will handle the applications for transfers in afternoons during the period set up.

Parents who do not apply for transfers for their students during the Aug. 14-25 period can

do so at the close of the first two weeks of the fall semester, School Supt. W. T. White said.

Dallas is set to desegregate its first grade beginning Sept. 8, the first day of school.

Students who have moved into the receiving district don't have to apply for a transfer to it, the statement by Dr. White said.

Dr. White indicated the statement was published to carry out the Dallas School Board's order "to develop operational plans which will expedite the administration of assignment and transfer of pupils within the district."

The order was made on April 28 and at the same time the board also approved a long list of factors to be used in approving transfers between districts within the school system.

Race or color are not factors to be considered in denying transfer request, the board said.

There were, however, 18 categories of reasons why transfers could be denied. One of these is when a first-grader has elder brothers and sisters attending an elementary school. The district has a regulation that children in the same family should attend the same elementary school. Thus, a transfer request would be denied a Negro or

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

June 6, 1961

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894 - 1
ENCLOSURE

35

white first-grader with older brothers or sisters in the same elementary school.

Factors in considering transfers include available room and teaching capacity in schools, availability of transportation, the effect of admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic program, the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils, adequacy of students' academic preparation for admission to a particular school, scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence, psychological qualification of the pupil, effect of admission of a student upon the academic progress of the other students, the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others, the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill wills or economic retaliation within the community, home environment of pupil, choice and interest of pupil, the morals, health and personal standards of the pupil and the request or consent of parents and their reasons for requesting a transfer.

Dr. White gave instructions to his principals to "interview each applicant with courtesy and dispatch."

The home district principal will study the application and "advise the coordinator of administrative services of the feasibility of the transfer. Then the principal sends the request and other documents to the principal of the school to which the request for transfer applies.

This principal then advises the coordinator of administrative services concerning the

transfer and forwards application and other pertinent materials to him. It is up to the coordinator of administrative services to decide whether transfers will be granted. Home district principals will notify parents if the transfers are granted.

All first-grade children whose parents request transfers must have a health history and medical report made out for them.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 7/5/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 6/15/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article entitled "INTEGRATION ORDERED ON STEP BASIS" that appeared in the Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas, 6/28/61, and one copy of an article entitled "'RELUCTANTLY,' JUDGE ORDERS SCHOOL MIXING" that appeared in the Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, 6/28/61.

These articles reflect U. S. District Court at Dallas on 6/27/61 ordered the Dallas School District to begin desegregation on a "stair step" basis on 9/6/61.

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2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (44-10894)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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ENCLOSURE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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JUL 12 1961

DIRECTOR
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS
JUL 12 1961

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 11 1961

JUL 12 1961

CC - Civil Rights Unit

JUL 12 1961

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Integration Ordered on Step Basis

U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitbeck Davidson Tuesday ordered the Dallas School District to begin desegregation on a "stair step" basis Sept. 8.

The 64-year-old jurist's action was prompted by mandate of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

In his order, he pleaded with all Dallas citizens "to support and cooperate with" the Dallas School Board in implementing the order.

"Stand calmly by constitutional authority," he urged in an opinion that accompanied his routine order.

Special counsel was offered to both white and Negro.

"Do not, though you disapprove, resort to violence in any form," he said to the white man. "It injures your cause. It does harm and subjects you to ultimate defeat and humiliation."

He reminded the Negro that he has "won in the courts of the land a history-making legal battle."

"If it calls for a triumph, remember the precept of Gen. Grant at Appomattox: Never crow over the reverses of an honorable adversary."

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

6-28-61

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-

ENCLOSURE

'Reluctantly,' Judge Orders School Mixing

While strongly opposing integration as unconstitutional, U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson has officially ordered into effect the Dallas School Board's "stairstep" plan of desegregation.

The plan calls for the integration of the first grade here this September.

In his order, which was filed with the U.S. Dist. Clerk Tuesday afternoon, Judge Davidson called upon the Dallas community to support and cooperate with the Board of Education in its efforts "to carry out this order."

In a written opinion accompanying the order, Judge Davidson told the white citizens of Dallas to "stand calmly by constituted authority." To the Negroes of Dallas, he called attention to the precept of Gen. U.S. Grant at Appomattox to "never crow over the reverses of an honorable adversary."

A seven-page written opinion by the 84-year-old jurist which accompanied the order criticized "forced desegregation" as being "bad medicine."

Judge Davidson, long an exponent of a limited government held strictly in check by constitutional limitations, said that the "unhappy controversy" was of "remote origin and control."

"Though we sign the decree as required by the mandate of our higher court, so deeply do we feel the effects upon the future we must let the record show that it was one judge would dissent."

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

6-28-61

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-

ENCLOSURE

34

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/8/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/7/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," 8/6/61; one copy of article appearing in "Dallas Morning News," 8/6/61, concerning the plans for the forthcoming integration of the Dallas Public Schools on 9/6/61.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an outline of material prepared by the Dallas Citizens Council (DCC) a group of 250 leading Dallas businessmen. This contains the material being utilized to prepare the people of Dallas for integration.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the booklet "Dallas At The Crossroads" which is being distributed throughout the City and a pamphlet entitled "Dallas' Opportunity and 'What About Our Children?'" which will be inserted in pay envelopes in the Dallas area in the near future to prepare the Dallas public for the forthcoming integration.

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EX-107

Dallas Starts Move Toward Peaceful Desegregation

By KENNETH SMART
Staff Writer

A vast public conditioning program, believed the first of its scope in the nation, is under way in Dallas to pave the way for peaceful desegregation of the city's schools next month.

Details of the plan—which includes desegregation of some other community facilities as well as schools—were unfolded Friday at a press conference called by the sponsoring Dallas Citizens Council, an organization of leading business executives not to be confused with the segregationist White Citizens Councils.

As a first step in the program, the desegregation of food service facilities at 40 establishments was carried out without incident July 26.

HOTELS EYE CHANGE

Major downtown hotels will begin soliciting integrated convention business in mid-October, if school desegregation proceeds without unpleasant incidents by Sept. 15, according to Randall Davis, manager of the Sheraton-Dallas.

Color barriers at the State Fair Midway and the State Fair Musical were dropped earlier this summer again, without incident.

Other business institutions are expected to follow suit soon, many prior to the opening of the public schools in September. C. A. Tatum, Dallas Citizens Council president, said in a prepared statement.

He outlined a vast public relations program that will reach almost every Dallasite between now and the opening of public schools Sept. 8.

More than 100,000 copies of a pamphlet "Dallas at the Crossroads" will be distributed through the city's churches this Sunday.

MESSAGES TO WORKERS

Workers will find messages in their mail envelopes telling how violence can hurt a city and its children.

Already, thousands of citizens have viewed a minute motion picture contrasting peaceful Dallas with cities where riots accompanied school desegregation. Many thousands more will see the film in the next three weeks.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

8-6-61

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-89

The emphasis now is on peaceful desegregation of schools. Dallas is under a federal court order to begin a stair-step plan, with desegregation of at least one grade a year, starting with the first grade this fall.

School officials aren't saying yet which schools—or how many—will be desegregated. Negro parents who wish their children to attend a previously all-white school must file an application after Aug. 14.

COMMUNITY EFFORT

Mr. Tatum stressed that the program to prepare for desegregation is a community effort.

"The city's labor leaders, its elected and appointed public officials, its businessmen, its civic organizations, and many, many others have contributed heavily of their time and effort toward the program's success," he said.

A seven-man Citizens Council committee began studying the program in March, 1960. They were assisted by seven Negro leaders. The Dallas Bar Association, the Dallas County Medical Society, and the Greater Dallas Council of Churches were enlisted as sponsors.

Community leaders felt the city's children should be required to pay the greatest price in school desegregation. They concluded that desegregation should be an adult experience, too.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS

Thus, the desegregation of the 40 eating places in department stores and other retail establishments was planned. Carefully chosen Negro couples received service in selected eating places, with advance approval of management. There were no demonstrations.

Mr. Tatum described the restaurant desegregation as only one step in a broad program. He did not specify what other businesses may follow suit.

He said the Citizens Council, composed of about 250 of the city's top business executives, has not pressured any business on the desegregation question. "It's strictly voluntary. It's their decision," he said.

How successful has the program been?

"It is not a success yet," Mr. Tatum said. "We are right at a critical period. We have taken a first step. The most critical is ahead of us."

Rev. Brooks Joshua, one of the Negro leaders on the committee, Saturday spoke in terms of "marvelous success." "The way it's coming out is highly pleasing to all the races," he said. "The business interests are pleased with the developments so far. The colored people are co-operating very wonderfully."

Clarence A. Laws, southwest regional secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was less optimistic.

"Significant progress has been made only at eating establishments. Negroes continue to be discriminated against in education, training, employment, housing, the

National Guard, hotels, theaters and elsewhere," he said.

Mr. Laws added: "Certainly, some progress has been made and those have worked in good conscience to bring this about should be commended. But let's not delude ourselves; the job has scarcely begun."

PRESS COMMENDED

At the press conference Friday, Mr. Tatum commended the Dallas press for its support of the program.

"The Dallas press—printed and air—has recognized its responsibilities to the city in their entirety. The assumption of these responsibilities, has to a very great degree made possible the work that has been done toward a peaceful and happy city."

Others who spoke briefly at the press conference were former Mayor R. L. Thornton Sr.; Dr. Floyd Norman, representing the Dallas County Medical Society; Dr. Luther Holcomb, executive secretary of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches; James F. Chambers Jr., president of The Times Herald; and Walter Moore, representing the Dallas Morning News.

THORNTON CONFIDENT

Mr. Thornton expressed confidence that Dallas will not have mob violence similar to that which accompanied school desegregation in Little Rock and New Orleans.

"We will do it in a lawful manner, in a way that Dallas will come out of it and not be hurt, but with pride," he stated.

Mr. Thornton pointed to the peaceful desegregation of the State Fair Midway and the State Fair Musicals this summer as proof that desegregation need not be disorderly.

Dr. Norman said the medical society's interest in peaceful school desegregation comes within the scope of preventive medicine. He said children can suffer great emotional damage when they see anger, hatred, and violence expressed by the adults to whom they look for leadership.

Prayers that Dallas citizens will abide by law and order will be offered Sunday in many Dallas churches, Dr. Holcomb told newsmen.

EMPHASIS ON ORDER

This appeal for law and order is the main emphasis of the entire program.

"The project's aim, from its inception, has not been to advocate either segregation or desegregation, but simply to stress the absolute necessity of good citizenship and peaceful compliance with the law," Mr. Tatum explained.

This is the main emphasis in the specially prepared motion picture which is being widely shown throughout the city, both to white and Negro audiences.

Television newsmen Walter Cronkite narrates a portion of the film, and community leaders in the fields of medicine, religion, law, labor, journalism and government stress the need for good citizenship.

MSD



C. A. Tatum:
"A community effort."



"Good citizenship,
peaceful compliance."



"We have taken
a first step."



"We are at a
critical period."

★ PEACEFUL INTEGRATION PLAN

Dallas' Opportunity

change it by peaceful and legal means. A lawbreaker is a bad citizen and deserves the disapproval of his neighbors.

For the good of all of us in Dallas, the new school law must be accepted this fall in a peaceful manner. Violence hurts all of us, not just a few. Violence can:

- Destroy our city
- Ruin our schools
- Endanger your job
- Destroy the health and well being of all our children

We don't want this to happen in Dallas. Dallas is a great city. Let's keep it that way!

Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association, and the Dallas County Medical Society.

14

What about our children?

- If some of us turn to violence

— it is our children who will pay the price. Many will undergo fears they can never forget.

Public desegregation does not mean a loss of personal freedom. Each of us can still make our own friends and bring up our children as we think best.

No one in Dallas would try to tell you how to raise your family or handle your private affairs, but we do ask you to teach your children to abide by the law, and to keep Dallas peaceful.

A peaceful and law-abiding city is the best place in which to bring up your children the way you want!

Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association, and the Dallas County Medical Society.

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DALLAS AT
THE CROSSROADS

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Dallas' Opportunity

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14

35

DALLAS AT
THE CROSSROADS

Dallas' Opportunity

Now that the courts have rendered their decision for desegregation in Dallas schools, the problem facing the individual citizen and the city is removed from the area of personal feeling for or against desegregation and becomes a matter of law and order.

Every citizen has the privilege to live his life according to his own views so long as he acts within the law. The good citizen does not resort to violence because he disapproves of or dislikes the law — he brings change about by orderly and legal means. A person who creates civil disorder is a lawbreaker, and a bad citizen who deserves the condemnation of his neighbors.

Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a

community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility. It should be remembered that force has accomplished great things for man throughout history, but it has seldom won admiration.

The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility. Dallas is known throughout the country for outstanding accomplishment and spirit. Sheer pride in our city should inspire us to work together to preserve a prosperous, healthy, and peaceful community.

Violence and the Child's Burden

The price which must be paid by the city which attempts the solution of community problems by violent means is almost beyond reckoning. This price can be expressed in economic terms, through individual business declines, poorer job opportunities, and loss of new or expanded industry for the city; in medical terms, through individual suffering and adverse effects on the health of citizens; in terms of loss of self-respect for both the city and individual citizen.

One of the most serious consequences of violence is its effect upon the children of the community. Where parental guidance and civic leadership fail, and violence flares, the burden of desegregation falls upon the city's children. They are forced to make adjustments which, without help, often prove beyond their capacities. Lasting emotional injury is the direct result.

The Family's Responsibility

There is a great difference between public desegregation and personal freedom of association.

In private areas, not related to the law, it is the right and responsibility of each individual family to establish its own values and personal standards. The wise parent prepares his child to accept and adjust to the changed school situation and at the same time establishes for his child values for private relationships.

Dallas leaders are not attempting to prescribe a personal standard for any individual. This should be resolved by each family as a family matter.

However, we do ask each family to abide by the law and maintain a peaceful community. A climate of civil peace and order is essential if the family is to be able fully and freely to establish its own standards of personal association.

Setting an Example of Good Citizenship

A civic leader, through his acts, words and social behavior, sets an example. The general public has a right to expect this example from its leaders, and will be inclined to follow it.

For the success of this program, the good citizen must be identifiable both through spoken word and positive action in support of the position established by the Dallas Leadership. Each active example of good citizenship gives the general public a concrete behavior pattern to follow, and supports the individual citizen in his own effort to adjust to the new situation.

In a word, every person in a position of community leadership must stand up and be counted for law and order. The only way to be known as an outstanding citizen is to behave in an outstanding manner. By clear comparison, the individual who misbehaves will then be recognized by all as a poor citizen.

The American Way

Respect for and acceptance of the law is a vital part of the American tradition. It is also a part of the American tradition that every citizen may hold whatever opinions he chooses on the questions of his time.

In the present situation, brought to a head by the court's decision, you as a Dallasite are not asked to change your opinion, be it "pro" or "con." You are asked to respect the law, and help make the American Way work in Dallas.

"Every citizen must accept his personal responsibility to conduct himself sensibly and decently, to refrain from acts of violence, from taking the law into his own hands. This is how democracy works."

Sheriff Bill Decker

"We must create an atmosphere of calm, and prove, constantly, that we have everything to gain by not losing our heads."

Dick West — The Dallas Morning News

"We have only one basic, elementary fact to face in preparing for desegregation in our public schools. It is simple, it is just, it is realistic . . . It is mandatory. Our people must maintain unqualified respect for law and order."

Felix McKnight — The Dallas Times Herald

"Whatever the answer to this problem may be, it will not be found through violence. You and I have the power to control the threat of violence through our thoughts, our acts, and the example of good citizenship which we set for our children and our neighbors. Individually, we have our responsibility. Working together, we will not fail."

Greater Dallas Council of Churches

"As your mayor, and speaking for the City Council, we pledge our assistance in this program and earnestly hope to have yours. Together we can all make the American Way work in Dallas."

Mayor Earle Cabell

"Your children and mine are our most precious possession. Our children need security, the sense of safety and love. As parents we give them these things. As citizens we will keep Dallas peaceful and our children's world secure."

Dallas County Medical Society

"The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility."

R. L. Thornton, Sr.

"One of the great things about our country and our city of Dallas is that our arguments are settled in the courts, not in the streets. With this spirit, we will continue to have a progressive city of which we can all be proud."

Dallas Bar Association

"We highly value active good citizenship. The most important thing any of us can be is a good citizen."

Dallas AFL-CIO Council

"No law enforcement agency is big enough to police every individual citizen in a community. No law enforcement agency can do its job without the wholehearted support of the people. Every citizen must police himself."

Chief Jesse Curry

*Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas
Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association
and the Dallas County Medical Society.*

On April 6, 1961, a federal court ruling that the Dallas public school system must desegregate, beginning with the fall term, became final.

In September, facing these changes in their school system brought about by federal law, the citizens of Dallas will stand at a major crossroads in their city's history.

How Dallasites conduct themselves, the manner in which they comply with the law of the land -- as comply they must -- will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of community life, and, perhaps most important of all, upon the lives and well-being of the city's children.

The paramount need, if Dallas is to avoid the mistakes and their consequences of other Southern cities faced with this problem, is the establishment of a community climate conducive to a peaceful acceptance of the law.

Recognizing this need, the Dallas Citizens Council has formulated a program designed to condition the citizens of Dallas prior to the opening of the schools in September.

The Dallas Citizens Council -- composed of 250 chief executives of the city's largest corporations -- is a non-political organization with but a single purpose. Its sole function is to work quietly and without fanfare for the greater good of Dallas, a policy it has pursued through a variety of projects since its founding almost 25 years ago.

The background of the Council's present program, its aims, and its methods of implementation are explained fully in this booklet.

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DALLAS AT THE CROSSROADS

Background

In the face of any community crisis, when strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. Extremists on each side take control, seize the public imagination and, in many cases, receive active public support.

One of the responsibilities of civic leadership, as conceived by the Dallas Citizens Council, is public conditioning.

To assume this responsibility, the Council over a year ago appointed a seven-man committee to study the problem of desegregation in all its aspects, with particular emphasis on the public schools. This committee has met often, and fruitfully, with a seven-man committee representing the Negro community of Dallas.

Out of these meetings has come two determinations:

1. Racial violence, and situations which might provide the setting for such violence, must be avoided at all costs in Dallas.
2. While the Citizens Council formulates and puts into effect a program designed to condition the citizens of Dallas to accept school desegregation peacefully, both whites and Negroes must refrain from actions which would tend to agitate or inflame members of either race.

Program Aim

The principal aim of this conditioning program is simply stated: To persuade the citizens of Dallas to conduct themselves peacefully, in accordance with the law.

The program does not advocate desegregation, it does not advocate segregation. The right of every citizen to hold whatever personal opinions he chooses on this subject is not disputed. The program confines itself to the fact that federal law decrees that the Dallas schools will desegregate, and that the good citizen obeys the law.

By way of contrast, through the program the public is made aware of the severe social and economic effects on the community that resorts to violence to meet its problems. A particular theme stressed is the lasting harmful effects on the city's children when exposed to violence and disorder.

The program further stresses that the individual who does not obey the law, who takes his disagreement with the law to the streets with brickbats and clubs, is a bad citizen and lawbreaker who deserves, and will receive, the condemnation of his fellow citizens. He will be punished for his actions, and will stand alone.

Reaching the Public:
Setting the Behavior Pattern

It is a recognized fact that the majority of citizens will act in accordance with standards established by those whom the citizens recognize as leaders of the community.

From the beginning, then, it was deemed essential to promote the establishment of a behavior pattern by the upper 15 to 20 percent of the community. This behavior pattern could be established and promoted by the active endorsement of and participation in this program by all leading city groups, by asking all leading citizens to "stand up and be counted" for law and order.

The program was literally "walked through" these groups for their approval and support.

As representatives of Dallas' principal opinion molders, the executives of the city's newspapers, television stations, and radio stations were consulted during the formative stage of the program. Their solid support and participation was secured, and their suggestions and help have been invaluable.

The Dallas Bar Association, Dallas County Medical Society, and Greater Dallas Council of Churches were asked and readily agreed to act as sponsors of all material prepared for distribution to the public in connection with the program.

As the program progressed, other leading groups have been asked to use their influence and set an example of good citizenship for the community to advance the cause of law and order.

Reaching the Public:
The Hard to Contact

It was recognized that many members of the public do not belong to organized service clubs, do not regularly attend church, do not as a matter of course read the editorial pages of the daily papers. It is likely that events of violence, should they occur, would spring from this group.

Material related to the program will, as was done with the upper 15 to 20 percent of the community, will be "walked through" this group. This includes house to house distribution of this material in specially selected low income neighborhoods.

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Booklets, graphically illustrated posters, and other program materials will be placed in quantity in recreational areas, such as bowling alleys and taverns, business establishments, such as banks and department stores, and other locations where citizens gather in large numbers.

Reaching the Public:
Materials

The material prepared for public distribution in connection with the program is largely based on the three documents enclosed in this booklet: "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship."

These instruments include:

1. A documentary film for showing to all organized groups--civic, social, church, employee, professional--that will schedule it for their meetings. The film will be partly composed of clips showing scenes of violence and disorder attending desegregation in Little Rock, New Orleans, and other Southern cities, and which will be contrasted with scenes of a peaceful, healthy Dallas. Brief segments will be commentaries from a leading physician, attorney, law enforcement official, the mayor and others on specific aspects of the necessity of meeting the changed school situation peacefully.
3. For lower income families in specially selected neighborhoods, single-sheet resumes on the problem. These fact sheets, written specifically for this economic and social level, will be distributed on a door-to-door basis.
4. For business and industrial employees, pay envelope enclosures to be included with paychecks or pay envelopes. At least two such messages, dealing with separate aspects of the problem, will be distributed at the end of two pay periods.
5. Posters for prominent display in all public gathering places, with graphic illustrations of Dallas' children, the Dallas skyline, etc., with short, pointed appeals for law and order.
6. Mass communication through newspaper and trade paper editorials, television panels, and radio and television spot announcements.

Meetings with Dallas Leaders

As mentioned earlier, under "Setting the Behavior Pattern", meetings were held wherever possible with representatives of leading Dallas groups.

In each case, the background of the program was explained, the necessity of peaceful acceptance of the law in Dallas was stressed, and the cooperation of the group involved was sought.

A booklet containing the three basic documents on which the program was built, and an outline of the methods of reaching the public with the program was given each group.

These documents, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship," plus cover letters for some of the groups involved are contained in the following pages.

DALLAS' OPPORTUNITY

Now that the courts have rendered their decision for desegregation in Dallas schools, the problem facing the individual citizen and the city is removed from the area of personal feeling for or against desegregation and becomes a matter of law and order.

Every citizen has the privilege to live his life according to his own views so long as he acts within the law. The good citizen does not resort to violence because he disapproves of or dislikes the law - he brings changes about by orderly and legal means. A person who creates civil disorder is a law-breaker, and a bad citizen who deserves the condemnation of his neighbors.

Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility.

The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility. Dallas is known throughout the country for outstanding accomplishment and spirit. Their pride in our city should inspire us to work together to preserve a prosperous, healthy, and peaceful community.

2

The Family's Responsibility

There is a great difference between public desegregation and personal freedom of association.

In private areas, not related to the law, it is the right and responsibility of each individual family to establish its own values and personal standards. The wise parent prepares his child to accept and adjust to the changed school situation, and at the same time establishes for his child values for private relationships.

Dallas leaders are not attempting to prescribe a personal standard for any individual. This should be resolved by each family as a family matter.

However, we do ask each family to abide by the law and maintain a peaceful community. A climate of civil peace and order is essential if the family is to be able fully and freely to establish its own standards of personal association.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

A civic leader, through his acts, words and social behavior, sets an example. The general public has a right to expect this example from their leaders, and will be inclined to follow it.

For the success of this program, the good citizen must be identifiable both through spoken word and positive action in support of the position established by the Dallas Leadership. Each active example of good citizenship gives the general public a concrete behavior pattern to follow, and supports the individual citizen in his own effort to adjust to the new situation.

In a word, every person in a position of community leadership must stand up and be counted for law and order. By clear comparison, the individual who misbehaves will then be recognized by all as a poor citizen.

TO: THE MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS MINISTRY

This fall, in facing the changes in our school system brought about by federal law, the citizens of Dallas will stand at a major cross-road in our city's history.

How we conduct ourselves, the manner in which we comply with the law of the land--as comply we must--will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of our community, and, perhaps most important of all, upon the lives and well-being of our children.

Dallas leaders, assuming their responsibilities of civic leadership, have formulated and undertaken a program of public conditioning to create a peaceful climate in which the school changes can take place. From the beginning, we have recognized that one of the most influential groups in the city, and one of its greatest asset in molding public opinion, are its ministers. We have worked long and closely with individual ministers and with Dr. Luther Holcomb. We have asked, and had, their help and cooperation in formulating a program which would be most likely to achieve the aims of peace and good citizenship in Dallas.

Without the contributions of these individuals in the ministry, there would be no program.

We now ask your help in putting this program into effect.

No minister, or any individual in the city, for that matter, is being asked to advocate either segregation or desegregation. We do ask that you help, in contacts with your congregations, to stress the vital necessity of peaceful acceptance of the law in Dallas.

In this little booklet, we have outlined some of the basic facts on which the program is built. You should find this material helpful in your own analysis of the problem.

Your assistance in helping accomplish this program is earnestly solicited. You, the members of your congregations, and all other responsible members of the community, have a real stake in the success of the program. With all of us working together, it cannot fail.

C. A. Tatum
C. A. Tatum

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS LEGAL PROFESSION

Public conditioning is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements. The position of the Dallas Citizens Council is outlined in the attached statements of objectives, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship."

The Dallas legal profession is now invited to join with other leading Dallas professional men and women to determine:

1. Whether it will take an official position in this area. .
2. Whether it will sanction individual attorneys functioning in this area, either on their own initiative or as part of an official group.

The Citizens Council requests Dallas attorneys, when participating in this conditioning program, to speak and act as lawyers -- discussing the problem from the position of law rather than morals.

The Citizens Council would like to suggest these specific ways in which members of the legal profession can participate effectively in the over-all program:

1. By standing up and being counted, both as attorneys and as private citizens, for law and order in Dallas.
2. By organizing a task force of attorneys available to speak to community groups on the vital necessity of city wide respect for the law, by outlining the law as it applies to the community on this problem, and by stressing the fact that there are legal avenues open to those who, dissatisfied with the law, can change it.
3. By working in the courts, and using their influence with judges and juries, to see that the law comes to apply to the Negro in the same fashion as to the white -- thus increasing respect for their race in the courts.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS MEDICAL PROFESSION

Public conditioning is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements of the city. The position of the Dallas Citizens Council is outlined in the attached statements of objectives, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship."

The Dallas medical profession is now invited to join with other leading Dallas professional men and women to determine:

1. Whether it will take an official position in this area.
2. Whether it will sanction individual doctors functioning in this area, either on their own initiative or as part of an official group.

The Citizens Council requests Dallas doctors, when participating in this conditioning program, to speak as medical men -- discussing the problem from the position of health rather than morals. A practical explanation of the effects of violence on physical and mental health -- particularly of children -- should reach parents who otherwise might resort to violence through ignorance..

The Citizens Council would like to suggest three specific ways in which members of the medical profession can participate effectively in the overall program:

1. By organizing a task force of doctors available to the Police Department, the P.T.A., and other community groups needing counsel on emotional strain, how to recognize it and how to handle it.
2. By statements on health issued by individual doctors designed to reach the general public through mass news media. These can be made by talks to large civic organizations, and deal with the danger to community health caused by emotional strain connected with violence. Excerpts from these talks can then be made available to newspapers, radio and television stations, and other mass news media.
3. By improved communications with the Negro medical profession in one or both of the following directions:
 - a. Higher standards of medical care in the Negro community.
 - b. Better education of the Negro community on health and care, using Negro doctors.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PRESS

Public conditioning to peacefully meet changed community conditions brought about by law is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements. When strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta business has been sharply cut and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy, health, and self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

To meet this challenge in Dallas, and to avoid the violence which has occurred in other cities, the Citizens Council is organizing and putting into effect a program of public conditioning and education.

Methods of reaching Dallasites with the aims of the program, and the facts on which it is built, are outlined on the following pages.

TO: AIR MEDIA OF THE DALLAS AREA

Public conditioning to peacefully meet changed community conditions brought about by law is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements.

When strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta business has been sharply cut and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy, health, and self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

As you know, the Citizens Council is organizing and putting into effect a program of public conditioning and education to avoid the violence which has occurred in other cities.

The aim, simply stated, is to create a civic climate in which acts of violence in connection with changes in the school system this fall will be at an absolute minimum. Isolated cases of violence can then be handled quickly and efficiently by the police department. Lawbreakers can then be publicized and punished, not as segregationists or desegregationists, but as the lawbreakers they are.

Methods of reaching Dallasites with the program, and the facts on which it is built, are outlined on the following pages.

Although we have requested that this meeting be "off the record", we feel that it is important that you be aware of the progress of this program. We also feel it is important that you be informed of the preparations which the police department is making in this area.

We are not seeking publicity on the effort at this time because we feel it would be likely to be harmful to its aims. We do, however, want you to be informed for your own background information on both the activities of the Citizens Council committee and the police department.

The police department is also anxious to assure you that should the time come for the reporting of news stories on this problem, quick and easy channels of communication are open between you and the department.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE PRESS

Public conditioning is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements. When strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta, business has been sharply hit and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy and in terms of self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

As a community, Dallas has much at stake: the future of our city - its reputation throughout the country and the world, our natural and justifiable pride in Big D. The economic welfare of our community can be materially affected - not only the welfare of individual businesses, but our ability as a city to attract industry by providing a community atmosphere conducive to business growth and the raising of families. Most important, human life can be placed in jeopardy - the physical and emotional well-being of all our citizens.

Dallas is a man-made town, with the press contributing a vital part of its leadership. We do not propose to guide the press, but we feel that the attached statements of facts as viewed by civic leaders may be of value in formulating a news policy which would both permit conformity to your standards and serve to preserve peace in Dallas.

"Your children and mine are our most precious possession. Our children need security, the sense of safety and love. As parents we give them these things. As citizens we will keep Dallas peaceful and our children's world secure."

Dallas County Medical Society

"The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility."

R. L. Thornton, Sr.

"One of the great things about our country and our city of Dallas is that our arguments are settled in the courts, not in the streets. With this spirit, we will continue to have a progressive city of which we can all be proud."

Dallas Bar Association

"We highly value active good citizenship. The most important thing any of us can be is a good citizen."

Dallas AFL-CIO Council

"No law enforcement agency is big enough to police every individual citizen in a community. No law enforcement agency can do its job without the wholehearted support of the people. Every citizen must police himself."

Chief Jesse Curry

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

"Every citizen must accept his personal responsibility to conduct himself sensibly and decently, to refrain from acts of violence, from taking the law into his own hands. This is how democracy works."

Sheriff Bill Decker

"We must create an atmosphere of calm, and prove, comstantly, that we have everything to gain by not losing our heads."

Dick West - The Dallas Morning News

"We have only one basic, elementary fact to face in preparing for desegregation in our public schools. It is simple, it is just, it is realistic...it is mandatory. Our people must maintain unqualified respect for law and order."

Felix McKnight - The Dallas Times Herald

"Whatever the answer to this problem may be, it will not be found through violence. You and I have the power to control the threat of violence through our thoughts, our acts, and the example of good citizenship which we set for our children and our neighbors. Individually, we have our responsibility. Working together, we will not fail."

Greater Dallas Council of Churches

"As your mayor, and speaking for the City Council, we pledge our assistance in this program and earnestly hope to have yours. Together we can all make the American Way work in Dallas."

Mayor Earle Cabell

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 10/21/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 9/28/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," a daily Dallas newspaper, 10/11/60, concerning the integration situation in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas

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FBI

RECEIVED

1 Grade a Year Integration Held Best for Dallas

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

A grade-a-year integration plan—not a voluntary "salt-and-pepper" plan—is best for the Dallas School District, School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger said in a brief filed Tuesday.

Mr. Strasburger's brief was sent as a cross-appeal to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. That court will hear the Dallas integration case on Nov. 15 in Fort Worth. Negro attorneys are asking for "forthright and decisive" integration.

The Dallas School Board favors a gradual integration plan beginning with the first grade in September 1961 and adding a grade each year. But Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson disapproved the gradual "stair-step" plan in June and told the board to come up with a "salt-and-pepper" plan to make integration completely voluntary and affecting only a few schools.

"We are sure the district court here exercised its own best judgment, but it has substituted that judgment for the best judgment of the school board," Mr. Strasburger's brief said.

The Nov. 15 hearing will be the latest episode in six years of legal fighting over integration in the Dallas School District.

The circuit court will decide what method of integration should be used in Dallas schools and when integration should begin.

NEGROES APPEAL

Negro attorneys appealed Judge Davidson's order of salt-and-pepper integration. They said in an appeal filed recently that limited and voluntary plans of integration don't meet the U.S. Supreme Court's integration decree provisions.

Methods of integration which will be considered by the circuit court will be (1) en masse or wholesale integration, apparently desired by Negroes in the suit, (2) the salt-and-pepper plan and (3) the stair-step plan.

Although the Dallas School Board prefers its own gradual integration plan, it believes the plan approved by Judge Davidson does meet the requirements for integration set down by the Supreme Court, the brief said.

Mr. Strasburger agrees in his brief that Negro attorneys are wrong if they insist on immediate wholesale integration.

"We believe that facilitation of desegregation and preparing and smoothing the way with a view to avoidance and extremes of dislocation and disruption, is within the purview of the opinions . . . of the Supreme Court," the brief said.

"NOT BEST WAY"

"Certainly immediate en masse desegregation is not the best way to reach these ends," Mr. Strasburger said.

The attorney said school officials have been active in preparing teachers, administrators and the community for integration.

The salt-and-pepper plan would set up just a few schools for students of both races who desire integration. Other schools would remain segregated.

The stair-step plan would integrate the first grade beginning in September 1961 and add a grade a year, but no person of either race, if that race was in the minority, would be forced to attend an integrated school.

A situation might exist, however, where a school might have 60 per cent white students and 40 per cent Negroes. In this case the white students would have to attend the school. Under the stair-step plan, only schools in racially mixed or "border" areas would be integrated.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

October 16, 1960

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

(144-739)

44-10894-77
ENCLOSURE

Throughout the period the Citizens Council committee has been engaged in its program dealing with school desegregation, it has been a principal thought that desegregation in Dallas should rightfully be an adult as well as a child's experience.

Toward this end, Dallas retailers, hotelkeepers, restaurant owners, and managers of other institutions with segregated facilities were asked to review their individual operations as related to this problem.

Where these individuals felt that desegregation would be practicable, and that they would act "with the wind behind them" as part of a community effort, the material on the following pages was submitted to them as suggestions for dealing with various phases of the problem.

This is Part I of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities.

This first section examines the need for a standard method of handling, on the sales floor, complaints or objections that sales personnel may receive from some of your customers. The section outlines such a method, which is most likely to satisfy the customer and, at the same time, minimize the chance of the salesperson involved mishandling the situation.

Part II is a staunch presentation of the various factors entering into management's decision to desegregate store facilities. This presentation can be used to assure store executives and personnel alike of the correctness of and necessity for the action. It stresses, among other things, the fact that the store by no means is acting alone in the business community in taking this step.

Because the degree of customer acceptance of desegregation will be a big morale factor among personnel, it is essential that all employees fully understand management's decision in this area.

Part III outlines suggestions for the ultimate handling of complaints by executives, directly with the customers, in this area. These complaints will have been referred to management level by the store personnel first receiving them, as described in the body of Part I.

One of the questions, and an important one, connected with the desegregation of facilities in your place of business will be the reactions of your customers.

The Dissident Few

The experience of stores and other institutions which have desegregated their facilities has been that the vast majority of patrons has accepted the change without visible reaction or comment.

There are certain to be, however, a dissident few who object to the changes, and voice their objections to your salespeople.

The types of complainers and their remarks will vary widely. They will range from the individual who only casually notes the fact of desegregated store facilities to a clerk, to a customer with strong and deep convictions on the subject who "never thought I'd live to see the day that Smith's would allow this sort of thing."

Between the two will be many variations.

How the dissident few, and their comments and complaints, are handled by your salespeople is of paramount importance to your store. To the customer who is voicing a reaction on this subject, the salesperson to whom he is talking is the store.

The satisfaction — or lack of it — that he gets from the salesperson involved is certain to affect not only his own future attitude toward your store, but is likely to influence the friends and acquaintances to whom he reports the conversation.

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Finding the Answer

An answer to complaints of this nature must meet several requirements.

1. It must be tactful. The customer must feel some degree of dissatisfaction, or he would not be voicing the complaint in the first place.
2. It must be brief. An answer which generates a prolonged or enlarged discussion is likely only to increase further the customer's dissatisfaction. Moreover, the salesperson is not in a position to fully discuss, explain, or justify management's decisions and actions in this area. An involved discussion will only get him in over his head.
3. It must be genuine and spontaneous. It cannot be an answer to be read, memorized, or parroted. The customer on no account must feel that he is being given a standard "line".
4. Most importantly, it must make the customer, as a patron of your store, feel that his views are important to the operations of the institution.

Because, as pointed out earlier, customers' reactions will vary widely, finding the one proper response to meet all complaints is difficult. Further, finding one answer will meet all four requirements listed above is equally difficult.

Considerable study and consultation with psychologists indicates that a response along the following lines on the part of the salesperson involved will be most satisfactory. The statement, of course, should be in the salesperson's own words, although it must not vary in thought or content. Particularly to be avoided are the words or phrases, "I'm sorry," "I regret," and "obviously."

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Salesperson--

"My gracious, but you must know that I didn't take part in the store's decision to desegregate the facilities. The store's management is very interested in your opinions on the subject, and I know they would like to talk to you about it. May I have your name and telephone number, and one of the executives of the store will call you and go into the whole matter? I know that they will want to have your opinion."

This type of response, in addition to meeting the four basic requirements, has several important additional advantages.

1. First, it will weed out the caricature complainer who is voicing a protest merely for the pleasure of having something to complain about. The large majority of complainers will not feel strongly enough on the subject to go on record by giving the salespersons their names or telephone numbers.

Those who do give this information will be customers who genuinely have deep convictions in this area. These people, who will include some old and valued customers, deserve management answers to their questions.

2. Secondly, a uniform type of response will reduce the hazard of having the problem handled unevenly, and handled by those least in a position to cope with it. It will concentrate the problem in the hands of a relatively few executives who, by education and training, are best equipped to handle the problem.

3. Thirdly, the necessary lapse of time between the voicing of a complaint on the sales floor and a telephone call from a member of management will be valuable. At the time he is making his complaint, the customer is likely to be disturbed and aroused; colloquially, he will be "hot under the collar."

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By the time he arrives at home, and a member of management is able to reach him by telephone, he will have cooled off and be much more responsive to an explanation of the reasons behind the store's decision to desegregate its facilities.

This is Part II of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities.

Part I examined the need for a standard method of handling, on the sales floor, complaints or objections that sales personnel may receive from some of your customers, as well as suggesting such a method.

Part III offers suggestions for handling such complaints by executives of the store.

This section is a detailing of the various factors entering into the store's decision to desegregate its facilities. It is suggested that the attached memorandum, in whole or part, be distributed to members of your staff. It is important that, if desegregation in your store be accomplished successfully, that all employees thoroughly understand management's approach to this problem.

TO OUR ASSOCIATES:

The management of your company has given many prayerful hours to the decision resulting in the desegregation of our facilities.

Your management first believes that it is acting in the spirit of the law of the land, which has already made mandatory the desegregation of the Dallas Public School System this fall.

Your management has also come to the conclusion that desegregation of our facilities is not only right and just, but inevitable. Better that we, as an organization that merits and has the support and confidence of Dallas as a whole and our customers individually, take this action now -- while all the weight of organized civic strength is behind and with us -- than wait until we are forced to act alone.

To insure that school desegregation in September take place peacefully and in a law-abiding fashion -- to see that Dallas does not become another Little Rock or New Orleans -- powerful civic factions of Dallas are working, and have been working for months, to see that this particular change in our customs is accepted as a matter of course.

These groups and individuals include the Dallas Bar Association, the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas County Medical Society, the city's elected public officials, its newspapers, its labor leaders, its largest employers, and others.

All of these groups and individuals feel that Dallas and all of her citizens have much to lose if school desegregation does not take place in an orderly fashion. The national and international reputation of the city, the

health of its economy, the very safety of its people, demand that law and order prevail when the schools open this fall. It is toward this end that Dallas' leaders are working.

Your management, along with the heads of some 35 other retail institutions in Dallas, believes that this is the time for us to take parallel action.

We have concluded that the best interests of good citizenship and of our city will be served if we voluntarily support Dallas' leadership in the effort to keep Dallas a peaceful and prosperous community. We do not feel that this store can afford to act in a manner contrary to the aims of this leadership.

Further, your management has concluded that our greatest responsibility lies in protecting the physical well being of our customers, particularly the women and children who patronize our store. We feel that this can best be done by avoiding violence or demonstrations in our store, through voluntarily following the leadership of the community in desegregated facilities.

Your management sincerely believes that our decision to desegregate is in the best interest of every individual employee, and offers the best possible avenue for continued security of employment, as well as continued progress for each employee and the firm.

We would ask that you, as an individual employee, accept the desegregation of our facilities in a calm, workaday fashion. Your management believes that this change has the greatest chance of success without violence, without abuse and, practically, we trust, without notice if you perform your individual job as you did the day before our facilities were integrated.

In this spirit of cooperation, of individual participation and responsibility, we can all go forward to greater achievement and security.

This is Part III of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities. Part I, discussing the handling of customer complaints by your salespeople, and Part II, a presentation for your employees of factors involved in management's decision to desegregate, have preceded this final section.

Part III is a brief discussion of the ultimate handling of customer complaints, on a follow-up basis, by members of the executive personnel of your store.

According to plan, such complaints as may be received on the sales floors concerning the desegregation of your facilities will be relayed to the executive level for ultimate handling. Several points are offered for consideration in this handling.

1. Complaints should be handled by telephone rather than letter. A letter tends to leave, no matter how worded, a cool, impersonal impression. This is not true of a telephone conversation.

2. One member of the executive staff should be assigned, if possible, to handle these complaints. Familiarity in dealing with this problem will bring a greater ease of handling as time passes. Also, one person handling all such complaints will be in a better position to compile a report of the general tenor of customer reaction in this area.

3. Content of the conversation will necessarily vary with the nature of the complaint and the method the customer uses in voicing it. The same principal explanations given to store employees should be given to the customer -- that the store is acting in the spirit of the law of the land, that its chief obligation is to the safety of its customers and that management believes that desegregation removes the chance of violence or incidents in the store, and that your store is taking part in a community wide effort to meet this problem as the schools are being required to meet it, so that desegregation may be an adult experience instead of only a child's.

In talking with each complainant, such phrases as "we regret" and "we are sorry" should be avoided.

4. A complete list of complainants should be kept, and a clearing house set up to check the experiences of various stores which have desegregated their facilities. The chronic complainer will thus be isolated fairly early, and handled as such.

FBI

Date: 8/11/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
RE : INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/8/61.

For the information of offices receiving copies of this airtel, the Dallas Public Schools are scheduled to desegregate 9/6/61, beginning at the first grade level.

All offices are requested to alert racial informants and immediately advise the Dallas Office if any bombing suspects or members of klan or racial hate-type groups are planning to come to Dallas on 9/6/61. In the event such information is received, mode of travel should be obtained, if possible, and Dallas notified immediately.

LYNUM

- 3 - Bureau
- 4 - Little Rock
- 4 - New Orleans
- 3 - Houston
- 3 - San Antonio
- 2 - Oklahoma City
- 6 - Dallas

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

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AUG 15 1961

C.C. Wick

Approved:

82 AUG 23 1961

Special Agent in Charge

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Date: 8/11/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
 RE : INTEGRATION PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/9/61; an editorial which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/9/61, and two articles which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/10/61, all concerning the forthcoming integration in the Dallas Public Schools.

LYNUM

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls-4)
 1 - Dallas

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AUG 15 1961

C C. Wick

Approved: *186*

64 AUG 23 1961 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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Negroes Face School Drive

By FRANK HILDEBRAND | Sunday to bringing the applica-
Parents of some 3,000 Negro children who will enter the first their parishioners — and urging
grade here next month were under them to seek transfers.

increasing pressure Tuesday to The Rev. Mr. James told The
seek transfer to previously all- Dallas News the workshops will
white schools when the 10-day be set up in most of the 26 school
transfer application period opens districts that have Negroes living
Monday. in them or immediately adjacent
to them.

Behind the "recruitment" drive "We aren't at all interested in
is the education committee of the promoting cross-town transfers,"
National Association for the Adv he emphasized.
ancement of Colored People, Dal
as branch.

Scheduled to begin late this Transfer regulations, adopted by
week is a series of 26 area "work- the board April 26, call for the
shops" at which an expected 400
parents will receive instruction in
the mechanics of asking transfers
for their children.

The Rev. H. Rhett James, pas-
tor of the New Hope Baptist
Church and chairman of the com-
mittee, said a second purpose is to
"let parents talk through their
feelings on the matter so they
will have no reservations and be
determined in their own particular
desires."

At the same time the Rev. Mr.
James disclosed that the NAACP's
national director of branches,
Gloster B. Current, will be here
from New York Sunday to address
a mass meeting of Negro parents.

The session, scheduled to be-
gin at 3 p.m. at the New Hope
Baptist Church, is designed "to
stimulate interest in transfer ap-
plications and also bring about an
awareness of community respon-
sibility in the current transition
with parents of 6-year-olds."

A number of Negro ministers
devoted portions of their sermons,

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

8-9-61

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-1-71-71
ENCLOSURE

390

Nowhere is the applicant's motivation requested.

[illegible]

TRANSFER APPLICATION

Cards like these will play an important part in desegregation of Dallas schools in September. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has begun an intensive campaign urging parents of some 3,000 Negro children who will enter the first grade this fall to ask that their children be transferred to nearby previously all-white schools. (Story, Sec. 4, Page 1.)

Dallas Is Paid A Compliment

The following editorial on Dallas appeared recently in the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal.

THIRTY-SIX previously all-white restaurants and cafeterias served a total of 138 Negroes in Dallas, Texas, the other day. The Negroes were business and professional men, clergymen and their wives. At least four visited restaurants in every important department store.

There were no incidents. There was no publicity. The Dallas newspapers reasoned that, since nothing happened, there was no news. One Negro leader capaulized his group's reaction with this comment:

"The experience was a very happy one and without anxiety for those who took part. We were served with extreme courtesy."

The integration was arranged by the Dallas Citizens Council, an organization (all-white) of business leaders. Council members had worked closely with a special committee of seven whites and seven Negroes.

THE PURPOSE of the project was to prepare for court-ordered integration of schools at the first-grade level in September. A council statement explained it this way:

"We thought this should be an adult experience before it is a child experience. If adults couldn't handle it well, we couldn't expect the children to do so."

A few ("four or five") protests were registered with the council. The integrated restaurants reported three complaints from white customers. Otherwise there was no opposition. Dallas has no scars, no bad taste, no ugly debris of riots and mob demonstrations.

Dallas, of course, has a reputation for being sophisticated and cosmopolitan. Provincialism is not part of its character. Still, it provides a startling contrast to the freedom-riders debacle. Both sides maintained dignity and demonstrated good will. There was adequate preparation and coordination.

All of Dallas certainly is not happy with the new integration. But Dallas has a right to be proud. It stands as a lesson in basic civilization.

The Dallas Morning News
Dallas, Texas

8-9-61

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas O

44-1-571-1

SCHOOL BOARD

Klan Robe Brings End To Meeting

Appearance of a spectator in full Ku Klux Klan regalia Wednesday night first disrupted and then brought hasty adjournment to an otherwise routine meeting of the Dallas School Board.

But not before Mrs. Addie Barlow Frazier succeeded in flaunting a hand-lettered placard that announced, "Race Mixing Is Communistic."

Acting President Van M. Lamm had gotten through most of the evening's business agenda, including notice of an Aug. 23 public hearing of the new school budget, when Mrs. Frazier appeared—in KKK costume.

A couple seated in front of her hurried to more distant chairs as general murmuring swept the audience.

Lamm promptly ordered an assistant superintendent to correct the situation.

But the note the official sent back to the woman, ordering her to remove the "costume" if she wished to be heard later, came sailing back over the heads of spectators and into the speaker's lap—a disrupted meet.

Having concluded the business portion of the agenda, Lamm, looking over visitors' cards, called upon Don Fielding, a defeated school board candidate in April's election; Mrs. Ruth Davidson Smith and T. L. Berry, each of whom had previously asked to be heard.

Fielding, who said he represented the George B. Dealey School and Benjamin Franklin Junior High School districts, asked the board to consider making schools safer in event of nuclear attack.

Mrs. Smith, charging that the Dallas Citizens Council had "conspired with both big newspapers to suppress (desegregation) news," appealed for dissolution of public schools in favor of private schools.

And Berry read an editorial from the Centreville (Ala.) Press entitled, "Rights for Whites."

Then Lamm came to Mrs. Frazier's card.

"There is another person in the room who has asked to be heard," the acting board chief announced. "but I don't believe in lowering the dignity of the board by listening to anyone in costume."

"Tell them why! Tell them why!" Mrs. Frazier shouted.

There was a hasty move for adjournment, as even hastier beyond and board members left the room.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

8-10-61

**Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor**
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-1-11

35

F B I

Date: 8/14/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

RE : INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning forthcoming integration in Dallas, Texas. b2, b7D/C

[REDACTED] in the enclosed memorandum is [REDACTED] (who requested his identity be concealed).

This information was obtained from [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] who attended this meeting.

It should further be noted [REDACTED] is presently compiling a list of possible agitators, both white and Negro, who might cause trouble on 9/6/61.

LYNUM

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (encls-8)
- 1 - Dallas

Agency [REDACTED]
Req. Rec'd [REDACTED]
Date Forw. 8-18-61
How Forw. [REDACTED]
By [REDACTED]

12-055106 1021122
EX-102

REC-42
13 5 13 11 11

44-10894-92

AT: 122 AUG 19 1961

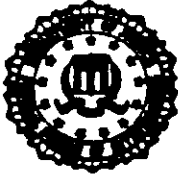
C.C. Wick

b7C

Approved: 136
58 AUG 24 1961 Special Agent in Charge

Sent [REDACTED] M

40



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
August 14, 1961

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

b2, b7D

On August 14, 1961, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of Negroes was held at the New Hope Baptist Church, San Jacinto and Roll Streets, Dallas, Texas. The featured speaker was [redacted] National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), from Detroit, Michigan. He criticized the token integration and grade-a-year plan and urged as many parents as possible to register their children for transfer to white schools so as to avoid mere token integration in Dallas.

b2, b7D/C

[redacted] advised that on August 13, 1961, Dallas, Texas, held a meeting [redacted] in which he preached against integration. [redacted] told [redacted] that the Lord commands that they resist integration by force, if necessary. [redacted] stated that there were several former klan members and [redacted] members of the White Citizens Council present. [redacted] advised that it was announced at this church meeting that the White Citizens Council would hold a meeting at the Baker Hotel, 8:00 P.M., August 15, 1961, to make plans to resist integration of Dallas Public Schools.

[redacted] also stated that since the first publicity put out by the Dallas Citizens Council (leading white businessmen Dallas), [redacted] of the businessmen seeking peaceful integration, has received numerous threatening phone calls and letters.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

44-10874-12
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/7/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 7/5/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letter-head memorandum concerning Integration in Dallas Public Schools

b7C

-P-

2 - Bureau (encls-8)

1 - Dallas

(3)

Agency *H. M. M. M. M.*

Req. Rec'd

Date Forw. *8-16-61*

How Forw. *h/f*

By *[redacted]*

see against

2cc's destroyed

b7C

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

AUG 15 1961

REC-37

RECEIVED

EX-102

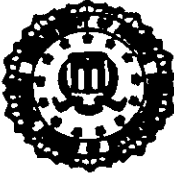
44-10794-43

AUG 21 1961

REC.D - CIA

8/1
AUG 15 1961

468



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 7, 1961

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

b7C/D

On August 3, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that beginning August 14, 1961, through August 25, 1961, the Dallas School Board will accept requests for Negro students to enroll in previously all white schools. It has been determined that the Negro committee will attempt to obtain as many volunteers as possible to file for admittance to previously all white schools, however, it is anticipated that due to the Student Placement Law, as well as other restrictions, the number of students actually admitted will be small.

b7C/D

[REDACTED] advised there will be no announcement until the last minute as to which schools will be integrated and which students will be involved so as to prevent the forming of residence groups to this integration. The Dallas Police Department presently has almost 1100 police officers in addition to over 300 police reservists who are prepared to immediately prevent any acts of violence. It is anticipated that a special group of police officers, numbering between 75 and 100, will be formed to handle the bulk of the integration matters.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

44-10894-97

CH. 100

44

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/21/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letter-head memorandum dated 8/21/61. *b3, b7D/C.*

in the enclosed letterhead is

~~X~~ request

19

is

Racial Source of Information.

The information in the enclosed letterhead was furnished to SA [REDACTED]

2.- Bureau (encls-8)(RM)c.

1. Dallas

(3)

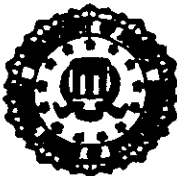
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

THE 5.7 V 516H, P

SECRET
14-00000

64 SEP 7 1961

44



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
August 21, 1961

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

b2, b7D

On August 14, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past,
advised a meeting of the Citizens Council of Dallas, Inc., would
be held at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas. [REDACTED] advised
that this group is composed principally of former Ku Klux Klan
members and is considered to be a front-type organization for
the former Ku Klux Klan members.

b2, b7D/C

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D/C

[REDACTED]

FORMER MEMBER - KU KLUX KLAN

MEMBERS - BOARD OF DIRECTORS -
CITIZENS COUNCIL OF DALLAS, INC.
TEXAS

44-10894-77
ENCLOSURE

406

b2; b7D/C

On August 16, 1961, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised there is no indication of revival of klan activities in the Rylie area in Dallas County. [REDACTED] noted that although the Rylie community is outside the Dallas city limits it is part of the Dallas School District and could be affected by the integration order to take effect on September 6, 1961.

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 31 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 8-31-61 6-11 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /44-10894/

FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 3P

INTEGRATION OF DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS. RE DALLAS AIRTEL, AUG.

SEVENTEEN, LAST, WHICH SET FORTH ACTION BY THIS OFFICE DURING FIRST WEEK OF INTEGRATION. [REDACTED] MADE

AVAILABLE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS WHICH WILL BE INTEGRATED BEGINNING SEPT.

SIX, NEXT, AND THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHICH WILL ATTEND THESE SCHOOLS,

THREE STUDENTS, THOMAS A. EDISON, TWO NINE FOUR ZERO SINGLETON, TEL.

FE SEVEN TWO SEVEN FOUR EIGHT, [REDACTED] THREE

STUDENTS, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, FIVE THREE ONE FOUR BOAZ, TEL. FL TWO

SEVEN FOUR NINE ONE, [REDACTED] FOUR STUDENTS, CITY

PARK, ONE SEVEN THREE EIGHT GANO, TEL. HA ONE TWO ZERO FOUR FOUR,

[REDACTED] ONE STUDENT, BEN MILAM, FOUR TWO ZERO ZERO

MC KINNEY, TEL. LA ONE FOUR NINE NINE FOUR, [REDACTED]

ONE STUDENT, ROGER Q. MILLS, FIFTEEN FIFTEEN LYNN HAVEN, TEL. WN SIX

TWO THREE ONE NINE, [REDACTED] TWO STUDENTS, STEPHEN

F. AUSTIN, SEVEN ONE FIVE WASHINGTON, TEL. TA THREE FOUR SEVEN EIGHT

SIX, [REDACTED] THREE STUDENTS, AMELIA EARNART, THREE

END PAGE ONE

FBI
REC'D - CIA WASH DC

EX-112

b7C

SEP 1 1961

64 SEP 11 1961

PAGE TWO

b7C
FIVE THREE ONE N. WESTMORELAND, TEL. FE ONE FIVE TWO FIVE THREE,
[REDACTED] ONE STUDENT, WILLIAM B. TRAVIS, THREE
ZERO ZERO ONE MC KINNEY, TEL. RI EIGHT TWO SIX THREE EIGHT,

[REDACTED] STATED TOTAL OF EIGHTEEN NEGRO
STUDENTS IN ALL WILL BE ATTENDING WHITE SCHOOLS. THE TRANSFERS HAVE
BEEN COMPLETED AND ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] NO FURTHER TRANSFERS WILL
BE PERMITTED DURING THIS SCHOOL TERM. [REDACTED] PLANS TO HAVE
ELABORATE PRESS ROOM SET UP AT SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE ON SOME
WHAT SAME ORDER AS WAS USED IN ATLANTA, GA. THIS PAST WEEK. HE IS
VERY COOPERATIVE AND STATED WOULD ADVISE THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY OF ANY
DEVELOPMENTS. DURING TIME [REDACTED] WAS CONTACTED, CBS NEWS FROM
NEW YORK WAS OBSERVED FILMING STATEMENTS BY [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
STATED LATER CBS WOULD FILM STATEMENTS OF [REDACTED] DALLAS
CITIZENS COUNCIL, AND [REDACTED] WHICH FILMING
WILL BE COMPLETED BY MORNING OF SEPT. ONE, NEXT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PLANS TO DEPLOY APPROX. TEN MEN TO EACH SCHOOL DISGUISED AS
TRAFFIC OFFICERS. ALL OF THE POLICE ACITIVITES IN THIS MATTER WILL
BE COORDINATED THROUGH THE CHIEF OF POLICE OFFICE. [REDACTED]

S END PAGE TWO

408

STATES HE PLANS TO KEEP MEN DEPLOYED AT THESE SCHOOLS DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS OF INTEGRATION. HE STATED THERE IS NO INDICATION OF POTENTIAL TROUBLE AT THIS TIME AND HE FELT THAT SHOULD ANY TROUBLE ARI IT MIGHT POSSIBLY COME IN THE SECOND WEEK SINCE POTENTIAL AGITATORS WOULD BE AWARE THAT THE POLICE WOULD BE CAREFULLY OBSERVING ALL ACTIVITIES IN THESE SCHOOLS VIGOROUSLY ^U DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF SCHOOL TERM. LIST OF SCHOOLS ONLY FURNISHED TO PD AND FBI CONFIDENTIALLY AND WILL NOT BE RELEASED PRIOR TO MORNING SCHOOLS OPEN. THIS MATTER IS BEING FOLLOWED DAILY AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT FULLY ABREAST ANY AND ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

END AND ACK

8-19 PM OK FBI EWA

V

67C

FE 21 2 57 PM '61
LBI
REC'D-LETTER MAIL

4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 6 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-6-61 8-56 AM CST
TO DIRECTOR FBI /44-10894/
FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 1 P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. ALL EIGHTEEN NEGRO CHILDREN ENTERED EIGHT DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITHOUT INCIDENT EIGHT THIRTY A.M. THIS DATE. NAMES OF SCHOOLS RELEASED TO PUBLIC, HOWEVER, NAMES OF STUDENTS NOT RELEASED. DALLAS PD REPORTS SEVERAL STICKERS COMMENTING ON INTEGRATION FOUND THIS MORNING AT WINNETKA SCHOOL WHICH IS NOT BEING INTEGRATED. DUMMY OF NEGRO FOUND HANGING AT BUSHMAN SCHOOL, DALLAS, NOT BEING INTEGRATED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END

EEU

10-58 AM OK FBI WA

26 SEP 10 23 PM '61 REC-13

FBI EX 104
C.O. - 157 E 146 F 111

44-10894-111
SEP 8 1961

50 SEP 11 1961

b7c

FBI

Date: 9/5/61

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CR

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

LYNUM

Agency *H. J. ...*Req. Rec'd *P. J. ...*Date Forw. *P. J. ...*How Forw. *P. J. ...*By *P. J. ...*

P

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Dallas

REC-72

14

ENCLOSURE

58 SEP 13 1961

REC.D - C

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

b7C

41



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 5, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 5, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that early in the morning on September 4, 1961, a dummy was thrown onto the porch of [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, a Negro couple residing in a predominantly white neighborhood. This dummy had a sign stating "30 Will Die".

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] reflected that this dummy had been made by the Farmers Branch, Texas, Junior Chamber of Commerce in connection with a highway safety program and had no connection with integration of Dallas Public Schools; however, some juveniles apparently took this dummy and threw it on the [REDACTED] porch as a prank. b7C/D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-10896-97
ENCLOSURE

412

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 6 1961

HOLD FOR 2

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-6-61 125 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR 44-10894/

FROM SAC, DALLAS 4-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

ALL EIGHTEEN NEGRO CHILDREN HAVE LEFT SCHOOLS FOR THE DAY WITHOUT INCIDENT. [REDACTED]

ADVISES NO ATTEMPT BY WHITE PARENTS TO WITHDRAW CHILDREN.

END MSG ONE

REC-66

EX-113

44-10894-98
SEP 8 1961

64 SEP 12 1961

FBI

Date: 9/6/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CR

Re Dallas tel, 9/6/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letter-head memorandum concerning integration in Dallas Public Schools.

The following are the names of the students and their parents who integrated Dallas schools on 9/6/61:

Amelia Earhart School

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Agency *Revised*

Req. Rec'd

Date *9-6-61*

How

By *See unit*Ben Milan School

[REDACTED]

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 8)
2 - Dallas

(5)

REC-32

EX-105

SEP 7 1961

66 SEP 14 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

LEI
REC'D - CIV. RIGHTS

414

DL 44-739

b7C

City Park School

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Henry W. Longfellow School

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Roger Q. Mills School

[REDACTED]

Stephen F. Austin School

[REDACTED]

DL 44-739

b7c

[REDACTED]

Thomas A. Edison School

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

William B. Travis School

[REDACTED]

Four additional students attempted to enter Dallas Public Schools, but were rejected, one for not having a birth certificate; one for having brothers and sisters in another school; and two for living closer to a Negro school than a white school.

b7c

[REDACTED]

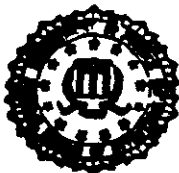
One copy of enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished to CIC, Dallas, at their request.

DL 44-739

b7C

It should be noted that the names of the above students have not been made public as yet. As set forth in the letterhead memorandum, [REDACTED] has been identified through radio station KLIF through interview.

LYNUM



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 6, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS b7C

On September 6, 1961, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised that at 8:30 a.m., on September 6, 1961, 18 Negro students, 10 girls and eight boys, entered eight previously all-white schools without incident. [redacted] of Dallas Public Schools, termed the first step of Dallas schools' integration a success.

[redacted] advised on September 6, 1961, that on the evening of September 5, 1961, a dummy was found hanging from a flagpole at W. W. Bushman School in the 4200 block of Bonnieview in Dallas, Texas. This dummy was made of blue jeans and a black-and-white checked shirt stuffed with newspapers. The head was made out of white cloth darkened with black shoe polish. There was no sign on this dummy. b7C

[redacted] further advised that anti-integration stickers were found on the windows of the Winnetka School in Dallas, Texas, on the morning of September 6, 1961.

[redacted] advised neither of the above schools was among those integrated on September 6, 1961.

[redacted] advised that at each of the eight integrated schools, either a police inspector or police captain was stationed with 12 police officers. There were 50 more police officers in a special squad within five minutes of each school ready to handle any trouble. b7C

Radio station KLIF on September 6, 1961, interviewed one [redacted] who entered the Roger Q. Mills School. Dallas radio station KRLD reported that the only crowds outside the integrated schools were newsmen who were there with special passes.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-6894-111
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 8 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

✓ URGENT 9-8-61 9-18 AM CST

TO DIRECTOR FBI /44-10894/

FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 1 P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. REDTEL SEPT SEVEN. ALL
EIGHTEEN NEGRO STUDENTS ENTERED EIGHT INTEGRATED DALLAS SCHOOLS EIGHT
THIRTY AM THIS DATE WITHOUT INCIDENT. DALLAS PD ADVISED

RELEASED TWELVE THIRTY A.M., TODAY AFTER BEING FINGERPRINTED,
PHOTOGRAPHED AND INTERROGATED. DENIED ANY INTENTION OF
CAUSING DISTURBANCE NEAR DALLAS SCHOOL. WARNED BY DALLAS PD
AND RELEASED.

EX-102

REC-13

SEP 11 1961

END

11-19 AM OK FBI WA

FBI
REC.D-1F1E1ABE 1111

60 SEP 13 1961

b7C 6-

419

8/61

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP
TEL E

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

✓ URGENT 9-8-61 430 PM CST
TO DIRECTOR 44-10894
FROM SAC DALLAS 44-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

DALLAS PD, ADVISED THAT ALL EIGHTEEN NEGRO STUDENTS DEPARTED CLASSES TODAY WITHOUT INCIDENT. DALLAS PD MAINTAINING CLOSE WATCH OVER INTEGRATED SCHOOLS DURING WEEKEND. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

END

EX-102

REC-13

SEP 11 1961

6-31 PM OK FBI WA

23 8 23 6H.21

REC'D-LEGISLATIVE MAIL

60 SEP 13 1961

44-10894-101
b7c
6-File

b7c

9/7/6 8:22
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-7-1 5-57 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /44-10894/

FROM, SAC, DALLAS /44-739/

0 INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

CHARGED BY DALLAS PD

END

7-58 PM OK FBI WA

TU DISC

EX-102
66 SEP 13 1961

REC-72

44-10894-102

SEP 11 1961

REC'D - OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP. 7 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-7-61 1-48 PM CST
TO DIRECTOR, FBI /44-10,894/
FROM SAC, DALLAS /44-739/ 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY. ALL CHILDREN DEPARTED INTEGRATED DALLAS SCHOOLS ONE P.M., TODAY WITHOUT INCIDENT. AT ONE ZERO FOUR P.M., SHORTLY AFTER CHILDREN LEFT, PRINCIPAL OF EDISON SCHOOL, ONE OF INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, RECEIVED ANONYMOUS BOMB THREAT PHONE CALL. PD CONDUCTED SEARCH OF EDISON SCHOOL WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. ONE WHITE CHILD WITHDRAWN BY HER MOTHER AFTER ANONYMOUS BOMB THREAT AT MILLS SCHOOL. NO FURTHER INCIDENTS. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

3-50 PM OK FBI WA
TU DISC

REC-12

EX-102

44-10894-103

SEP 11 1961

25 1 3 20 11 21

FBI
REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

66 SEP 13 1961

CC

b7c

422

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 10-16 PM CST
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, BIRMINGHAM
FROM SAC, DALLAS 44-739/

INTERGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS. RE DALLAS TELE TODAY.,

BIRMINGHAM LETTER TO BUREAU, SEP LET TO BU JUNE THIRTY SIXTY ONE CAPTIONED

aka, POTENTIAL BOMBING SUSPECT. AGENTS OF THE FBI TODAY OBSERVED

ON TWO OCCASIONS IN VICINITY OF INTERGRATED DALLAS SCHOOL.

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT DL PPD IMMEDIATELY ADVISED TOGETHER WITH BACKGROUND.

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT PPD ADVISED NINE FIFTEEN PM TONIGHT THAT THEY HAD JUST ARRESTED

FOR INVESTIGATION. DALLAS WILL FOLLOW AND KEEP BU ADVISED.

END AND ACK IN OD PLS

BH OK FI OK FBI BH

WA 12-19 AM OK FBI WA

TU DIC

REC-38

20 8 15 30 PM '61

REC'D - FBI
FBI
REC'D - FBI

SEP 15 1961

55

10-17-61

422

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1961

TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 9-7-61 701 AM CST

TO DIRECTOR FBI /44-10,894/

FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 2 P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, EX-116 AT TWO AM SEP. SEVEN,

INSTANT, [REDACTED] ARRESTED BY DALLAS

BURGLAR AND THEFT DETECTIVES ASSIGNED SURVEILLANCE DUTY BEN

MILAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MC KINNEY AVE., ONE OF EIGHT DALLAS SCHOOLS

BEING INTEGRATED. [REDACTED] HAD JUST DRIVEN UP TO SCHOOL IN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHEN ARRESTED. HE WAS IN POSSESSION CRUDE

WOODEN CROSS ABOUT EIGHT FEET IN HEIGHT WHICH HE ADMITTED ASSEMBLING

AT HOME OF AUNT AND SOAKING SAME WITH GASOLINE. HE ALSO HAD ABOUT

TWO OUNCE PRESCRIPTION TYPE BOTTLE FULL OF

GASOLINE BUT WAS ARRESTED BEFORE PLANTING CROSS OR SETTING SAME ON

FIRE. ON INTERVIEW BY [REDACTED] AND AGENT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DENIES ANY ORGANIZATION OR ANY AFFILIATION OF ANY KIND, OR

DISCUSSING PLAN OR CONSPIRING WITH ANYONE ELSE TO

BURN CROSS. HE CLAIMS HE CONCEIVED PLAN AFTER VIEWING EXTENSIVE TV

REPORTS OF PEACEFUL DESEGREGATION OF DALLAS PUBLIC

SCHOOLS SEPT. SIX LAST. HE CLAIMS HE BITTERLY OPPOSES

END PAGE ONE

56 SEP 14 1961

b7c

6-File

PAGE TWO

INTEGRATION AND CLAIMED ^{//}QUOTE MOST PEOPLE IN DALLAS ARE AGAINST
INTEGRATION, BUT NO ONE IS DOING ANYTHING TO STOP IT. ^{//}UNQUOTE.

HE CLAIMS HE PLANNED TO BURN CROSS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO INTEGRATION AND
TRY TO GET PEOPLE TO OPPOSE SAME. ^{SUBJECT} ~~THE~~ PRINTED AND MUGGED BY ^{DALLAS POLICE DEPT} ~~THE~~ ²³.

POLICE
PD

AND HE WILL PROBABLY BE RELEASED TO

DALLAS

~~THE~~ INDICES NEGATIVE AS TO BOTH

AND

END AND

CORRECTION PAGE TWO LINE SEVEN LAST WORD SHOULD BE

END AND ACK PLEASE

9-10 AM OK FBI WA

TU DISC

20 1 2 11 AM '21

FBI

REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

42

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

6. /61

**Negro students entered previously
all white schools in Dallas for the first time
on 9/6/61.**

FBI

Date: 9/7/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS INTER
CE

Re Dallas teletypes, 9/7/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning integration in Dallas Public Schools. One copy is being furnished CIC, Dallas.

Separate bombing matter cases are being opened on both bombing threats to Dallas schools on 9/7/61, and separate letterhead memoranda are being furnished to the Bureau.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Dallas

ENCLOSURE

C. C. Wick

Agency Harris
Req. Rec'd _____
Date Forw. 9-12-61
How Forw. air
By _____

X-103

REC-32

44-10894-106

Approved: _____

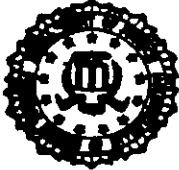
Sent _____

M

Per _____

56 SEP 14 1961 Special Agent in Charge

42



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 7, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS b7C

2. APPROX [REDACTED]

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] Burglary and Theft Squad, Dallas Police Department, advised that [REDACTED] was arrested by Dallas Police Department Burglary and Theft Detectives who were assigned surveillance duty at Ben Milan Grammar School in Dallas, Texas, one of the eight Dallas schools being integrated. [REDACTED] had just driven up to the school [REDACTED] when arrested. He was in possession of a crude wooden cross about eight feet in height, which he admitted assembling at the home of his aunt and soaking same with gasoline. He also had a two ounce prescription-type bottle full of gasoline. [REDACTED] was arrested before planting the cross and setting same on fire.

[REDACTED] denied belonging to any organization or affiliation with any kind of organization or conspiring or discussing his plan with anyone else. [REDACTED] claimed he conceived the plan after viewing extensive television reports of peaceful desegregation of Dallas Public Schools on September 6, 1961. [REDACTED] claimed he was bitterly opposed to integration and claimed most of the people in Dallas are against integration, but no one is doing anything to stop it. [REDACTED] claims he planned to burn the cross to draw attention to integration and to try to get the people of Dallas to oppose integration. [REDACTED] was fingerprinted and photographed by the Dallas Police Department.

[REDACTED] advised that a felony complaint is being filed against [REDACTED] in the Dallas County Criminal Court, and in addition he is being filed on in the Dallas City Court for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further advised that the investigative report of [REDACTED] was being furnished by Dallas [REDACTED] to Dallas school authorities and to the press.

44-10894-100

ENCLOSURE

428

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

b7C

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that all 18 Negro children entered the eight integrated Dallas Public Schools without incident.

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that at 11 a.m., on September 7, 1961, an anonymous telephone call bomb threat was received at the Roger Q. Mills School, one of the eight integrated Dallas schools, advising that a bomb was set to go off at 9:30 a.m., inside the building. The children were evacuated from the school in a routine fire drill, and after a search of the building by the Dallas Police Department with negative results, the children were returned to their classes.

[REDACTED] advised that surveillance teams on the night of September 6, 1961, and early morning hours of September 7, 1961, advised that no one other than the Superintendent of the building entered this building prior to the students entering on the morning of September 7, 1961.

[REDACTED] advised that all 18 of the Negro students departed from the eight integrated Dallas schools at 1 p.m., on September 7, 1961, without incident.

b7C

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised that at 1:04 p.m., on September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] the Principal's office at Thomas A. Edison School, one of the eight integrated Dallas Public Schools, received a phone call from an unknown female who stated, "There is a bomb in your building", and then hung up. [REDACTED] advised that a search of the school and surrounding premises by police officers failed to reveal any sign of a bomb.

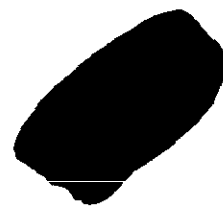
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

429

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
9/7/61

Eighteen Negro children entered eight Dallas previously all-white public schools for the first time 9/6/61. The integration of these schools occurred on opening day without incident.

b7C



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 9-7-61 1008 AM CST MH
TO DIRECTOR 44-10894

FROM SAC DALLAS 44-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

DALLAS PD ADVISED THAT AT NINE ELEVEN AM TODAY ANONYMOUS TEL CALL
BOMB THREAT RECEIVED ROGER Q. MILLS SCHOOL, ONE OF DALLAS INTEGRATED,
ADVISING BOMB SET TO GO OFF AT NINE THIRTY AM INSIDE BUILDING.
CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM SCHOOL IN ROUTINE FIRE DRILL. POLICE CUR-
RENTLY CONDUCTING INVEST. PD MAINTAINED SURVEILLANCE OF ALL SCHOOLS
DURING NIGHT AND NO SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES REPORTED AT MILLS SCHOOL.
PRESS ADVISED BY DL PD. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. PD ADVISED
SEARCH OF SCHOOL NEGATIVE AND CHILDREN RETURNED TO CLASS.

END

12-10 PM OK FBI WA JA

EX-116

REC-32

44-10894-17
SEP 11 1961
FBI
REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

56 SEP 14 1961

431

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-7-61 918 AM CST MH
TO DIRECTOR /44-10,894/
FROM SAC DALLAS 44-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY. ALL
EIGHTEEN NEGRO CHILDREN ENTERED THE EIGHT DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
THIS MORNING WITHOUT INCIDENT. DL PD FILING ON

FELONY CHARGE WILL BE FILED IN DALLAS CO CRIMINAL COURT. BOMBA HAS
NOT BEEN SET AT THIS TIME. PD INVEST REPORT BEING FURNISHED TO
SCHOOL AUTHORITIES AND TO THE PRESS.

END

11-19 AM OK FBI

66 SEP 14 1961

REC-61 44-10894-108
SEP 11 1961
b7c
REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 11 1961
6-5110
43

FBI

Date: 9/7/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
 SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 CR

Re Dallas teletype, 9/6/61, and Dallas airtel, 9/6/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning integration in Dallas Public Schools.

It has been determined that the names of the 18 Negro children who integrated Dallas schools 9/6/61, were made available to the press by the Dallas School Board at noon on 9/6/61, and their names will probably appear in the "Dallas Morning News" of 9/7/61.

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished to CIC, Dallas.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 2 - Dallas

(5)

Agency Heavens
 Req. Rec'd _____
 Date Forw. 9-12-61
 How Forw. air
 By [redacted]

argunit
acc's destroyed

15 SEP 9 1961

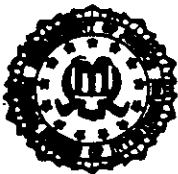
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

EE: Fick



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 7, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 6, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised that all 18 Negro children left the eight newly integrated Dallas Public Schools at 1 p.m., on September 6, 1961, and there were no incidents. b7C

[REDACTED] Dallas Public Schools, advised on September 6, 1961, that to date no white parents have requested that their children be transferred out of the newly integrated Dallas Public Schools. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that his office has only received one phone call concerning the integration of Dallas schools, and this call was not in protest of integration.

An article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated September 6, 1961, reflects that Clarence Laws, Regional Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), stated that he would like to commend the Dallas public officials and authorities for their constructive and rewarding efforts in bringing about peaceful desegregation. b7C

This article further stated that [REDACTED] of the segregationist White Citizens Council of Dallas County, Inc., strongly criticized the one-sided campaign for integration by the local press, television and radios and the complete blackout of news of any opposition to said campaign. [REDACTED] stated that Dallas is truly a police state now.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-10894 - 107

ENCLOSURE

43

FBI

Date: 9/11/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEXAS
CR b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. One copy is being furnished to CIC, Dallas.

Agents observing [REDACTED] in the vicinity of William B. Travis School were SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

LYNUM

Agency H. J. [REDACTED]
 Req. Rec'd 9-19-61
 Date Forw. 11/5
 How Forw. [REDACTED]
 By [REDACTED]
rec'd unit
see destroyed

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)

1 - Dallas

(4)

EX 100

REC-83

44-10894-110

SEP 12 1961

b7C

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

SEP 15 10 22 AM '61

SEP 15 10 22 AM '61

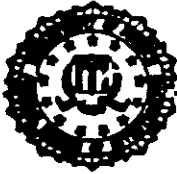
C C. McR

RECEIVED

I
A VICKLEApproved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [REDACTED]Per [REDACTED]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 11, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 7, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed [REDACTED] in the vicinity of the William B. Travis School, one of the eight integrated Dallas schools in the Dallas area, at 8:32 a.m., shortly after classes commenced. Special Agents of the FBI again observed this automobile in the vicinity of the William B. Travis School at 1:22 p.m., on September 7, 1961.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, identified [REDACTED] of the North Alabama White Citizens Council and the now defunct Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy.

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was arrested by Dallas County Sheriff's Office Deputies and turned over to the Dallas Police Department. [REDACTED] denied that he was in the Dallas area for any other purpose than in connection with his present employment as a salesman. [REDACTED] admitted having formerly made speeches before Ku Klux Klan groups and admitted being a "fiery-type speaker", who could incite crowds made up of working class people. b7C

[REDACTED] claimed he was in the vicinity of the William B. Travis School soliciting business and did not realize this school was one of those being integrated until he saw the Dallas Police Officers in the vicinity. [REDACTED] denied inciting a riot in Clinton, Tennessee, in 1957, but did admit giving a fiery speech in that city with another individual named [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was released at 12:30 a.m., on September 8, 1961, and no charges were filed against him.

ENCURE

44-10874-111

431

b7C

On September 8, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised that the 18 Negro students entered the eight integrated Dallas Public Schools at 8:30 on September 8, 1961, and departed at 1 p.m., on September 8, 1961, without incident.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 9/12/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

RE : INTEGRATION IN DALLAS
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/11/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, one copy being furnished to DIC, Dallas.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished to SA [REDACTED]

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (encls-8)
1 - Dallas

ENCLOSURE

Agency H. J. [REDACTED]
Req. Rec'd _____
Date Forw. 9-14-61
How Forw. HR
By [REDACTED]cc dist. [REDACTED]
All [REDACTED]44-10894-11
20-13-2:06M.81

REC-83

16 SEP 18 1961

EX-105

23 14 18 25 17 21 26 10 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90 93 96 99
REC'D - CIA WIRING 1: 5 13 44, PI
EDI
REC'D - CIA WIRING 1: 5 13 44, PI

56 SEP 18 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

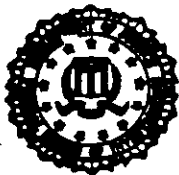
Per _____

C. G. [REDACTED]

b7C

b7C

b7C



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 12, 1961

b7c

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised there was one incident on September 10, 1961, at the Lisbon Elementary School, Dallas, Texas. [REDACTED] advised that at 8:45 P.M., on September 10, 1961, a five foot high, four foot wide cross was burned at this school. [REDACTED] advised the Lisbon school was not one of the schools integrated and therefore was not being surveilled. [REDACTED] advised the Dallas Police Department will continue surveillance of the integrated Dallas schools on a discreet basis for an undetermined period.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-10894-111

ENCLOSURE

439

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☒ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

44-HQ-10894, memo dated 9/15/61 + 9/18/61.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

44

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/20/61

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (44-800)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re: Dallas airtel to Bureau, dated 8/11/61.

The Houston Office maintained close contact with sources of information in the racial matters field preceding and subsequent to opening of the new school year. In accordance with the Bureau's instructions, spot surveillances were conducted of bombing suspects and contacts were made with neighborhood sources utilized in connection with bombing suspects.

For the information of the Dallas Office, no information was developed at Houston to indicate that any bombing suspects or other individuals active in the racial matters field were planning to travel to Dallas. It is noted that integration of public schools proceeded in an orderly manner both in Dallas, Texas, and in Houston, Texas.

For the information of Dallas, there are no known Klan organizations or hate-type organizations within the territory of the Houston Office, and Houston has no regular racial informants. The various sources of information contacted, however, furnished no information pertinent to captioned matter.

-RUC-

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Dallas (44-739) (RM)
1-Houston

b7C

EX-111 REC-32

(5)

44-10894-112

16 SEP 25 1961

66 SEP 28 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/21/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/12/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, one copy being furnished to CIC, Dallas.

In view of the fact that the Dallas Public Schools have now been peaceful integrated with no further incidences, that case is being closed.

In the event any information is developed it will be reported under this caption.

-C-
2 - Bureau (encls-8)
1 - Dallas
(3)

Agency Honolulu
Req. Rec'd 9-27-61
Date 9-27-61
How 176
By [redacted]

Not destroyed

REC-98 44-10894-113

EX-102

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

SEP 25 11 31 AM '61

RECEIVED

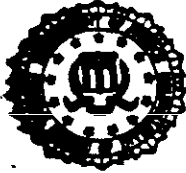
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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Dallas, Texas
September 21, 1961**

b7c

INTEGRATION DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 19, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised there have been no further incidences or trouble of any sort in connection with the integration of the Dallas Public Schools.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

44-10894 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894) DATE: 9/12/61
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
TRAINING AND INSPECTION DIVISION
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739) b7C
SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CR (CIVIL RIGHTS)

As the Bureau is aware, the Dallas Independent School System was successfully desegregated on 9/6/61, with no incidents of any consequence. Up until 9/6/61, the Dallas Independent School System was the largest independent school system in the United States that was not integrated. The Bureau was fully advised of the entire program during the critical period. b7C

I feel that [REDACTED] and the Dallas Police Department have done an outstanding job in connection with the planning and subsequent successful control of this critical problem.

Editorials throughout the nation have been highly complimentary relative to the work done by the citizens, school officials and law enforcement officials in connection with this entire matter. For example, the newspaper "The Atlanta Constitution" carried a feature article which was reprinted in the "Dallas Morning News" which stated, "Dallas has provided an example of leadership in the problem of race which is heartening and inspiring. The businessmen of that city have brought off a plan of statesmanship which is so practical and so unanswerable by the peddlers of prejudice and false promises that it merits a round of applause on a national basis."

The Syracuse, New York, "Herald Tribune" carried an article which was reprinted in the "Dallas Morning News" 8/9/61, complimenting the Dallas business leaders for their aggressive leadership. b7C

The Bureau has previously been furnished a booklet entitled, "Dallas at the Crossroads", and also a film bearing the same title which show the tremendous amount of planning that went on for many months prior to the successful integration. 44-10894-114

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)

67 NOV 17 1961

ENCLOSURE

REC 31

SEP 15 1961

b7C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a booklet received from [REDACTED] relative to the instructions given to the law enforcement officers on the day of desegregation. I personally attended a closed briefing of the several hundred officers who were specifically picked for this critical assignment, and I was impressed with the comprehensive and businesslike way in which the instructions were given and followed through under [REDACTED] leadership.

Although the matter of desegregation of Dallas Public Schools was a joint venture of law enforcement officials, school officials, and business leaders, I feel that [REDACTED] guidance and leadership was outstanding. If possible to do so, it is respectfully recommended that the Director send him a letter of congratulations on this successful project.

Also it is respectfully recommended that in view of the importance at this time in other areas whose schools will be desegregated in the years ahead, that [REDACTED] be invited to lecture to the current session of the National Academy, at which time he could clearly outline the events leading up to and including the week of desegregation of public schools in Dallas. Of course, I have not talked to [REDACTED] regarding lecturing to the Academy; however, I feel certain that if he were tendered an invitation to lecture for the Academy, he would be honored and very grateful for the opportunity.

445

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Wm

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 7/27/62

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION OF DALLAS
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
RACIAL MATTERS

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 9/12/61.

An article appeared in "Dallas Morning News" dated 7/19/62 which stated that a resolution was passed by the Dallas branch of the NAACP asking the Dallas School Board to complete desegregation of all public schools. [REDACTED] stated the NAACP was prepared to take necessary action if the school board did not act in good faith. Other grievances listed were the denial of transfer rights of the school district to Negroes waiting to attend desegregated schools with equal opportunities in educational training and over-crowded Negro schools.

b7c

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas

(3)

REC-69

44-10894-115

10 JUL 30 1962

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